THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee

Louisville is overrun with vagrants.

They have a sort of Ku-Klux in Italy.

Gentian is accepted as the tobacco substitute.

Last year 597,594 hogs were slaughtered in Chicago.

Clara Louise Kellogg is astonishing the Louisvillians.

Riches got by deceit cheat no man so much as the getter.

Montgomery, Ala., boasts of three faro banks and two billiard saloons.

Lewis Dent, Grant's father-in-law, doesn't want to be Minister to Chili.

Louisville annually manufactures five million dollars worth of tobacco.

The small-pox has disappeared from Newport. Thirty persons died with it.

There are six colored men in the medical department of Harvard University.

The *Sunday Morning Milliner* announces that chemisettes are worn a good deal.

Hauling dead bodies out of the river is one of the chief occupations of Louisville river men.

The salary of Horace Greeley has been raised to $10,000 a year by the *Tribune* association.

A wild cat was lately killed in Wheeling, Minnesota, which measured three feet eight inches from tip to tip.

Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, is threatened with assassination, in case he signs a certain death-warrant.

Rumor says the missing links in the chain of evidence against Maher, as the Rogers murderer have been found.

There are sixty-seven dry goods stores in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Of these, thirty-two are wholesale establishments.

Taxation is said to bear equally on all classes, from the fact that it hardly presses on the rich, and presses hardly on the poor.

Letters received from Cora, a dependency of China, state that three thousand Christians have been put to death by the natives.

At the recent *bal masque* at the Academy of Music, New York, many of the elite (so-called) were awfully drunk and bachanalian.

There is an old woman, who, for fifty years, has sold apples and candies at the entrance to the Queen's Bench Court, Westminister Hall, London.

Rev. J. Wechsler, minister of the "Beth Abadah" congregation of Israelites in Richmond, Virginia, has accepted a call to Nashville, Tennessee.

The almighty dollar is a proverbial quantity; but in Boston a quarter of a dollar is pretty potent, since it buys sixteen oranges and three dozen lemons.

Isabella's son, the Prince of Asturias, is to marry the daughter of the Duc de Madrid, that is, if it proves to be a daughter. Where are infants' rights now?

A man named Henry Sethman, residing near Alexandria, in Campbell county, Kentucky, had one of his ears bitten off a few days since by a vicious horse.

The Masonic Hall at Worthington, Ohio, was entered on Monday night, and over one hundred dollars' worth of jewels and other property was carried off.

James Smith, of Fort Smth, Ark., was killed near Kansas City, Mo., a few days ago, by a limb from a tree which he was felling striking him on the head.

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* says capitalists of that city purchased real estate in Atlanta a few days ago to the amount of over one hundred thousand dollars.

Henry Razor, who died in Rowan county on the 4th instant, was one hundred and eight years old. He served as a soldier in the wars of the revolution and of 1812.

A strong effort is being made in the Kentucky Legislature to pass a bill for the licensing and regulating the social evil in Louisville and a few of the larger cities in the State.

Boston sportsmen are now making great preparations for the spring trotting season. Large premiums will be offered, as was done last year, and the entries of first-class horses will consequently be numerous.

Eugenie recently complained to the Princess Clothilde of the great fatigues of royalty, when the latter sarcastically replied: "Oh, it is nothing. I have been used to it from infancy."

Some mechanic has invented a dummy engine, suitable for drawing passenger cars in crowded cities, weighing but 13,000 pounds, and powerful enough to draw four cars filled with passengers.

The Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company is in a desirable financial condition. It doesn't owe anybody, and its earnings last year are estimated to have been equal to thirty per cent. of the capital stock.

It is understood that a number of President Johnson's cabinet, except probably General Schofield and Mr. Evarts, will tender their resignation on or before the 4th of March, to take effect on that day.

Wesley Nelson, who murdered Lambert, a wealthy farmer residing near Beloit, Wisconsin, on Wednesday for his money, was arrested on Thursday in Savannah, Illinois, and is now in jail in Janesville, Wisconsin. He confesses the crime.

MURFREESBORO.

Tragic Affair—A Young Man Instantly Killed—Condition of the County —Banks Working Well.

MURFREESBORO, February 13.

Late this evening our little city was thrown into excitement by the tragic death of a young man by the name of Silas Dunn. The sad affair took place on the public square, while Mr. Jetton, captain of the police, and Mr. R. W. January, policeman, were attempting to arrest a Mr. Burnett for disorderly conduct. Mr. Dunn, who was standing by with a gun in his hand, tried to prevent the arrest. Mr. January advised him to go away and not to interfere, but he persisted and January pushed him off, whereupon he grasped his gun to strike with, but the policeman caught his hand and dealt him several severe blows with his mace, which staggered Dunn so that he let his gun fall, but hurriedly walked away, apparently to hunt for something with which to defend himself; he was followed closely by Mr. January who, glancing around, saw that officer Jetton needed assistance in the arrest of Burnett, and turned back to give aid, when Dunn immediately recovered his gun and fired in the direction of January, but before it was on a level; hence it is not known whether it went off by accident or from his agitation—was prematurely discharged with intent to kill. Mr. January wheeled, drawing his pistol and asking, "Who shot at me?" As there was no response and no one else around having a gun, he inferred that it was Dunn; he walked within ten feet of him and fired his pistol, the ball taking effect in the young man's left breast, severed the superior vena cava where it connected with the heart. Mr. Dunn fell, but in a moment raised himself on his arm, saying: "I am gone up; he has killed me," then fell back and expired. An inquest was promptly held, and the verdict rendered by the jury was "that the deceased, Silas G. Dunn, came to his death from a pistol shot in the hands of R. W. January."

Mr. Dunn was rather inclined to be wild and reckless, but his death has excited great sympathy. The family is well respected, and it was a affecting scene to see his aged father in the agony of grief, piteously crying, "Oh, my son, my son."

This county has been remarkably quiet. Both whites and blacks are peaceable, working with great energy. I have visited the country during the last three weeks and was particularly pleased with the general aspect of affairs in every respect, and the people are all willing to assist in maintaining peace, demonstrating their wishes, on the 6th instant, by holding a public meeting of both political parties in the court-house hall of this city. The meeting was largely attended. Important resolutions, offered by Dr. Richardson, were published this week, to be placed before the Legislature for special consideration. FLORENCE.

THE RAILWAY WAR.

Grand Struggle for Supremacy between the Pennsylvania Central and Erie Giants.

From the St. Louis Democrat.]

That man can have no soul at all for a fight who does not take a lively interest in the battle of the railway giants. Thursday's dispatches gave us information of a new maneuvre, and within a short time another great charge will either prevail or be repulsed.

On the face of things there appear four great trunk lines between the East and West. The New York Central has an interest in the route from Cleveland via Bellfontaine and Indianapolis to St. Louis, and in another via Toledo and Springfield. The Toledo route is unbroken; the Bellefontaine route is broken at Indianapolis, for the Indianapolis and Terre Haute road, after a sharp fight some time ago, was wrested from the control of the New York Central by Ben. Smith, and is now in the interest of the Pennsylvania Central. Therefore, the New York Central has talked, surveyed, and threatened a new line between Indianapolis and Terre Haute. Meanwhile it has its connections unbroken with Chicago. The New York Central we shall call Vanderbilt.

The Erie, under Gould, has control of a complete broad guage route to Cincinnati and St. Louis, and is now fighting for the control of routes to Chicago. A little while ago Gould and Vanderbilt were fighting; now there is more than a suspicion that they have united their interests for a common object.

The Baltimore and Ohio having recently secured the Marietta and Cincinnati Road, has a consolidated line to Cincinnati and connections via Indianapolis with Chicago and St. Louis. But the control of the Indianapolis and Terre Haute Road was needed to make its line to this city complete, and therefore it joined interests with Vanderbilt to get that road. Beaten by Ben. Smith, it probably has an interest in the projected new route.

Here, then, are these powerful interests virtually working together, for what? To cripple and destroy the Pennsylvania Central—say Scott, "for short." The Gould maneuvre was to get control, in the interest of one or the other of the three allies, of every road by which Scott could reach Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati. Accordingly, the Atlantic and Great Western was secured by Gould; the Ohio and Mississippi by Gould, and the proposed change of gauge stopped; the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago was ro be grasped; the Columbus roads westward were to be seized; and poor Scott, thus shut in on all hands, would be deprived of all Western connections. Exactly what the allies would then have done for the benefit of the public, we do not know.

The first failure was when the Ben. Smith combination gained the Indianapolis and Terre Haute. Smith had a road from Columbus to Indianapolis, then another via Logansport to Chicago, and with the Terre Haute road, he became a power in the land. Hence the fight for the contract of Smith, in which Erie was beaten, Scott and Smith having now joined hands. The new line from this point to Terre Haute will soon give the Pennsylvania a complete route to this city; with the Smith roads it has a complete route to Chicago, and it is now fighting for the control of the Columbus and Xenia and Little Miami, by which it can reach Cincinnati. So far, then, Scott resists all efforts to tie him up.

There remained the great Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road, his best and most natural route to the Northwest, the directors of which are now in the Scott interest. The danger was that the Gould combination would get control of the road. Stock has been bought, proxies have been obtained, agents have been sent to Europe to get control of stock held there, and the boast is openly made that the Erie already has a certainty of carrying the next election of directors, in March. But the schemers counted without their host. They forgot Scott not only owns a railroad but also a Legislature, for on Wednesday a little bill was introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and passed both Houses and was signed by the Governor before noon, which read as follows:

"It shall be lawful for the board of directors of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, by lot or otherwise, to so classify the members thereof that one-fourth, as near as may be, shall terminate their official terms as directors. At the first next annual meeting after being thus classified the stock and bondholders shall elect only members of the board of directors necessary to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of the period of services fixed as aforesaid."

Accordingly, the New York people will be able to elect only one-fourth of the directors this year, if they do get a majority of the stock, and will then have to hold their stock and proxies a year longer in order to get control of another fourth—which puts Scott another point ahead in the game. Meanwhile, a proposition has been made by the Little Miama to lease its road to the Columbus and Xenia, which is soon to be voted on, and if that carries, both roads will then be leased to the Pennsylvania Central. Such is the fight as it stands. Gould is sharp, Vanderbilt is strong, and the New Yorkers control a mint of money; but they find it no easy job to kill off the Pennsylvania Central. And, since competition is the only hope of the public, we are glad of it, and hope that neither may succeed in crippling the other. "Let us *not* have peace," but low prices!

News and Other Paragraphs.

Detroit has a novelty in the shape of a $1,400 hearse for children.

The Missouri Legislature proposes to license bawdy and gambling houses.

The New York *Evening Post* favors the sale of the canals of that State.

The Louisville Superintendent of Police has been sued for $20,000 damages for false imprisonment.

The London *News* says a pretty girl cannot walk alone in the city because of the "young men of the period."

It is reported that the Lawrence (Kan.) *State Journal*, the Lawrence *Republican* and the Ottawa *Home Journal* are to be consolidated, and a large daily paper to be the result.

The largest man on record, in modern times, was Miles Darden, a native of North Carolina, born in 1798. He was seven feet and six inches high. At his death, in 1857, he weighed a little over 1,000 pounds.

A paper published in Kendallville, Indiana, observes: "If Mrs. Grant should happen to get the measles, every fool woman in the country would put fire red spots on her face, and commence taking epsom salts."

The Prussian Government proposes to abolish the patent system. The system has not been productive of good results in Germany, neither stimulating invention nor proving advantageous to the public.

The abolition of the rank of Ensign in the British army is approved by the Commander-in-chief. The duties heretofore performed by that officer will be discharged by a supernumerary sergeant.

The volunteers in Great Britain number 150,000 men, and the government contributes $1,900,000 toward the general expenses. The regular army only numbers 135,000 men and costs annually $70,000,000.

Dr. W. H. Russell has another task as special correspondent. He is off to the East to record for the *Times* the visit of the Prince of Wales to Egypt, and to describe in the same columns the Suez Canal.

Sichul, the French occulist, who recently died, ordered that he should have no funeral. "Carry my corpse to the dissecting-room," said he, "for I do not want people in the streets to salute my carrion."

A Danville (Missouri) paper describes a "dead beat," who left an unpaid board bill in that little village: "He is about five feet five inches in hight, has a devilish fine head of hair, is hard of hearing and wears a mustache."

The statistical returns of the city of London, for the year 1868, show that during the year 293 persons were killed by being run over in the streets, which exceeds the total amount of all deaths arising from railroad accidents during the same period in the United Kingdom.

A man was executed in Brigham Young's dominions the other day. He was brought ironed into the court-yard, where there was a crowd of some four hundred, and seated in a chair. He then read aloud a chapter from the New Testament, the irons were taken off his hands, and at a signal from the Sheriff he was shot dead.

The duty of censorship of the theaters in England devolves upon the Lord Chamberlain, who has lately been overhauling short dresses and low necked waists, in the pantomine and ballet. When he comes to the opera bouffe, we doubt if any reformation is practicable, except to reform it—off the stage.

Within the United States the names of towns are duplicated to the following extent: There are 24 Fairchilds, 26 Adamses, 12 Bostons, 45 Richlands, 57 Perrys, 52 Waynes, 27 Van Burens, 57 Harrisons, 83 Franklins, 80 Jeffersons, 130 Jacksons and 134 Washingtons. There are in the Union 90 towns called Union and 64 called Liberty.

It is reported that the cultivation of the poppy plant will be introduced into Louisiana. A French gentleman at Natchitoches, it is stated, has announced his intention of planting in the spring of 1869 several acres of poppies, and of manufacturing opium. It is asserted that an acre of poppies will make fifty pounds of opium.

While services were being held in the Jewish synogogue, on Christie street, in New York, on Sunday, on the occasion of consecrating one of the holy books of the law, two heavy stones were thrown in a window, one of them striking a gentleman on the arm, and the other, a heavy one, narrowly missed the head of a little girl.

A Mr. P. Le Neve Foster published a letter in the London *Times* recommending a dilution of carbolic acid for children suffering from scarlet fever. That letter was widely recopied by the English press, and the advice was generally hailed as valuable. Two physicians have since published replies showing that the dose prescribed by Foster would kill a child and be very injurious to an adult.

Planchette has invaded Brigham Young's dominions, and his Salt Lake organ shivers with horror at its demoralizing influence. Two children of a Mormon Elder tampered with the unholy thing, and the result was that they were seized at night "with a power that prostrated them and left them almost lifeless." With this for a terrible example, Brigham Young warns all his followers to have nothing to do with Planchette, lest they be "drawn under the influence which accompanies it."

The recent telegraphic announcement from Washington that Senator Yates had again made his appearance in a costume resembling that of the Georgia Major (whose favorite parade dress consisted of a shirt collar and a pair of spurs), has not yet been contradicted by the Senator's friends. On this occasion the Illinois Demosthenes is said to have added a revolver to his otherwise rather limited accouterments. But even that addition must have been an improvement in the moral effect of the spectacle.

The conductor of a night express on the Vermont Central Railroad discovered a house in flame, near the track, a few nights ago. He stopped the train and awakened the inmates, three ladies, by a vigorous use of the locomotive whistle. Without this warning they would have been burned to death. The fire was extinguished by the train hands, assisted by a few of the passengers, who carried water from the tender in buckets.

The following conversation is reported between two irreverent little boys in the streets of Portland, Maine: "Johnny, do you see that game-looking old cock going along there?" "You bet—who is he?" "That's Pitt Fessenden." "Who is he?" "He's the man that kept 'em from hanging the President. Ben Butler and his fellers were going to string Andy Johnson right up in the Capitol, when Fessenden pulled out a big butcher-knife and swore they shouldn't do it unless they walked through him. So they quit!"

THE CUBAN TROUBLES.

Progress of the Revolution---The Island Rocked by a Volcano.

The New York *Tribune* professes to have highly important news from Cuba, and attention is called to it, in a double leaded editorial. The substance of it all is that the insurrection is making rapid headway, and that "the whole island, now, is undermined with revolt."

"Beginning at obscure points in the extreme eastern jurisdictions of Bayamo and Santiago de Cuba, (we are told) it has spread westward till it seizes railroads midway to Havana, breaks unexpectedly and simultaneously on both northern an southern coasts, and causes popular outbursts so dangerously near the capital as a Mantanza. It is even reported that the insurgent commander operating on the railroad lines about Villa Clara has seven well armed regiments under him, deficient only in artillery."

The correspondent who transmits all this, puts in a special plea for American sympathy, after this manner:

"You are aware of the Cuban complaint that the United States are giving guns to Spain, but will send none, allow none to come to Cuba, or give or lend their money, and all this after four months of Cuban struggle practically in the interest of the United States, and of emancipation and republican self government. You have Cuba within arms length, which is many miles nearer than Crete, and with an Americanized and liberalized people, willing and anxious to rescue themselves of the shadow of the traditions which bind them unwillingly to the forms of slavery. Yet the British are said to be helping the islanders where the Yankees will not. No one knows that any thing comes from the north. Against the apathy of the United States the Cuban protest is simple, and may be reported thus: Attend to your Alabama case if you please and win it; but don't deny us the outright sympathy, and virtual aid and comfort which you have given to Mexico, Ireland and Crete. Does Mr. Seward want to buy the island from Spain for $100,000,000? Perhaps we might let him have it for thirty times less. Only send us $3,000,000, and 10,000 guns, and that is enough. We will trust the rest."

What Railroads do for Farmers.

To haul forty bushels of corn fifty miles on a wagon costs, says the *Agriculturalist*, at least $12 for team, driver and expenses. A railroad would transport it for $4 at most. Allowing an average of forty bushels per acre, the crop would be worth $8 more per acre, or eight per cent. on $100.

As the relative advantage is about the same for other crops, it is clear that a railroad passing through a town would add $100 per acre to its farms. A town ten miles square contains sixty-four thousand acres. An increase of $100 per acre is equal to $6,400,000 or enough to build two hundred miles of railroad, even if it costs $12,000 per mile. But two hundred miles of railroad would extend through twenty towns of ten miles square, and cost but $10 per acre, if taxed upon the land. These figures are given merely as an illustration. If the farmers had taxed themselves to build all the railroads in this country, and given them away to companies that would stock and run them, the present increased value of their land would have well repaid all the outlay.

The South on Her Legs—Cheering Signs of Recuperation.

Perhaps the best evidence of the sure and rapid material progress of the South may be found in the fact that the price of the bonds of the different Southern States is steadily rising in Wall street. The directors of our New York Savings Banks, who are proverbially conservative, cautious and sagacious, have lately bought largely these State bonds. The Southern people themselves are also adding considerably to their investments in these bonds. Other cheering signs of the energy with which the representative powers of the South are awakening may be found in the great cotton crop estimated at two hundred million dollars; in the plentiful rice and sugar crops; in the abundant production of everything consumed by the Southern people at home; in the report that in many parts of the South labor has become even cheaper than it used to be in the days of slavery, and lastly, in many indications that the political pacification which must infallibly follow the inauguration of President Grant will open at the South an era of good feeling and of unprecedented prosperity.—*New York Herald, 31st.*

A fountain on the grounds of Seth B. Hunt, at Bennington, Vermont, is the highest but one in the world. It is drawn from the hills through a six inch pipe, throwing a stream one hundred and sixty-eight feet high. It appears at a short distance like a single silver bar.

There is a woman's club in London where the visits of men are allowed, but each visitor must sign his name in a book and add the name of the lady on whom he calls. Then he is granted an interview in a parlor, under the eye of a grim superintendent.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

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SAMPLE BOXES made to order.

No. 9 Jefferson Street.

COTTON SEED.

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FOR SALE BY

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MEDICAL.

EDWARD WILDER'S

SARSAPARILLA & POTASH

AN UNFAILING AND RAPID

Cure for Scrofula

IN ALL ITS FORMS,

Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Skin Diseases.

White Swelling, Falling of the Hair, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Ringworm, Chronic Erysipelas, Dropsy, Etc., Etc., Etc.

As a Blood Purifier it stands unrivaled, and is indorsed by the most eminent Physicians of the country. A cure is guaranteed in every case where it is used according to directions.

READ the evidence of those who have been relieved by its use:

MR. E. WILDER:

I have been afflicted for seventeen years with Scrofulous Eruptions and Sores all over my body, and for three years have been confined to my bed. All hope of my recovery was given up by my physicians. I was expected to die at any time, but by accident I happened to pick up one of your advertisements, and saw your "Sarsaparilla and Potash" recommended for Scrofula, and sent for it immediately, and from the third dose I felt relief. The sores have nearly all disappeared and are drying up very fast. I am feebler than I ever was in my life, and feel better than I have for twenty years. I consider it the best medicine ever placed before the public. It is almost a miracle that I am alive.

Yours respectfully,
ALEX. CRUTCHFIELD.

Louisville, Ky.

We have known Mr. Crutchfield for a great many years, and know the above to be correct, and the facts in the case.

OWEN & SUTTON, Druggists,
Corner Floyd and Market sts., Louisville.
ja26

CARTERSVILLE, GA., Dec. 23, 1867.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir—I have used your Sarsaparilla and Potash in many cases of Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, and various other diseases, in all of which I have effected a permanent cure. I use it constantly in my practice, and regard it as the best medicine that could be compounded.

Very truly yours,
J. A. THOMAS, M. D.

GRIFFIN, GA., Nov. 25, 1867.

MR. E. WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Sir—I have suffered for seven years with pains and risings in my legs from impure blood, and have been entirely relieved by the use of your Sarsaparilla and Potash.

My wife has been in feeble health, and suffered very much from general debility; but since the use of two bottles of your Stomach Bitters she has much improved; and by continuing the use of them for a short time I am certain she will be entirely cured.

Respectfully, J. G. SEARS.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER:

Dear Sir—It affords me great pleasure to furnish additional testimony in favor of your Sarsaparilla and Potash. By using one or two bottles of this very valuable medicine I have been much relieved, and cured of a very serious Scrofulous disease which I have had for many years—and for which I return you many thanks.

Very respectfully.
MRS. EMILY J. WILDER.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir—I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Emily J. Wilder, and she has been suffering with Scrofulous Ulcerations of the leg, arm and neck for six or eight years. She has been under the professional care of several skillful physicians, with but partial relief. The use of two bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Potash and one box of your Family Pills have given her decided relief and effected a permanent cure.

Respectfully,
(Signed,) W. J. GAUTIER, M. D.

MERCURIAL TAINT.

The only preparation that effectually eradicates the destructive effects of mercury, and that has ever been prescribed by regular physicians, is Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash. Any one who has ever taken mercury in any form whatever should not delay when, with the use of a few bottles of this invaluable medicine they can at once eradicate and purge all bad effects of mercury from the system.

EDWARD WILDER.

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

215 (Marble Front) Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

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C. C. WARD & BRO.,
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M. L. MEACHAM, : : Vice-President
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OF MEMPHIS.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY

—AND—

Financial Agent of the United States

And State of Tennessee.

F. S. DAVIS, - - - - - President
C. P. NORRIS, - - - - Vice-President
T. W. JOHNSTON, - - Assistant Cashier
dec30

GASTRONOMY.

A NEW ARTICLE OF FOOD

IT was M. Brillat Savarin, the celebrated French Gastronome, who first said that the "man who invents a new dish does more for society than the man who discovers a planet."

THE SANDWICH CHEESE,

An Italian preparation, is now offered to the public as a most delicious, wholesome and convenient Lunch, for the use of families, hotels, sample rooms, bachelors, picnics and travelers. It is eaten on bread, biscuit or toast, and is just such an article as has long been needed.

On the Continent it is held to be a most palatable relish, and as an appetizer and promotive of digestion, very excellent. For Luncheon, or at the use of Dinner, it is UNSURPASSED.

It is excellent for Sandwiches. Especially is it adapted for those climates where the article of Cheese can not be kept in a sound condition for any length of time.

It may be used as a seasoning for soups, hash or stews, and warmed upon a stove, after the can has been opened, it makes without further preparation a most

DELICIOUS WELSH RARE BIT.

For travelers and others, it is far more economical and convenient than sardines, deviled or potted meats.

The proprietors, whilst unwilling to resort to the usual sensational methods for bringing the

SANDWICH CHEESE

To the notice of the public, cannot but ask for it a trial, feeling satisfied that its merits will then be properly acknowledged.

It is neatly put up in cans, with blue and gold labels, in cases of Two Dozen at $6 per case. Three sample cans sent per express on receipt of $1 25.

For sale by all respectable grocers and dealers in canned goods. Prepared only by

BEMENT BROTHERS,
68 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Also, manufacturers of

BEMENT'S XXX SAUCE,

Equal to any Sauce made. Put up in cases of Two Dozen Bottles at $6 per case.

P. S.—Agents wanted in all parts of the country, to whom liberal commissions will be given. ja26

DRY GOODS.

A. T. WELLS,

(FORMERLY OF MEMPHIS,)

—WITH—

WELD, KNEELAND & ANDREWS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN

DRY GOODS

SILKS, SHAWLS AND LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC,

501 Broadway and 56 Mercer St.,

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BLOCK,

NEW YORK.

ja1

EMIGRATION.

THE OPPRESSED

SOUTHERN PEOPLE!

AN Asylum is now being offered you in a Grant of Land (in the State of Guayana, United States of Venezuela, South America,) to DR. H. M. PRICE & CO., of Virginia. I am now authorized by the Company to act as their agent, to raise and conduct a party of Emigrants out to Guayana; said Emigrants to be divided into two classes. The first-class comprises all persons over the age of 20 years; the second, to include all persons between the ages of three and fifteen years. Each person of the first-class (male or female) to pay into my hands the sum of $100; each of the second-class, the sum of $50, in greenbacks. Each person of the first-class to receive from the Company in Virginia, when the money is paid, a Land Warrant for 160 acres of Land, and persons of the second-class get a warrant for 320 acres. Said Warrant can be laid on any of the unoccupied lands in said State of Guayana. The funds raised as above to be paid out for charter of steamship and provisions for voyage out, etc., except an office fee for Company in Virginia. Said company of Emigrants will leave New Orleans in May next. All persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of said Grant, will report to me at College Mound, Macon county, Missouri; or Captain FRED. A. JOHNSON, New Orleans. All information can be obtained by mailing sixty cents to Rev. J. A. DOLL, Scottsville, Albemarle county, Virginia, who will forward a pamphlet containing all necessary information of climate, etc.

ja29 N. H. McGIRK, Agent.

STOVES, TINWARE, ETC.

MEMPHIS OIL CAN MANUFACTORY.

G. W. SCOTT,

(Successors to Jukes & Scott,)

DEALER IN

STOVES, GRATES, MANTLES, Etc.

Also, have on hand, at all times, a good supply of

Coal and Aurora Oils

At Wholesale and Retail.

Lamps, Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, Etc.

336 Second Street, Memphis.

ROOFING, Guttering and general Job Work promptly executed and warranted.

Refer, by permission, to John Overton, Jr., W. R. Greenlaw, S. Mosby and J. M. Provine.
ja28 G. W. SCOTT.

GRIST MILLS.

Memphis City Mills.

THE subscribers having put in operation their New Mill, on the alley east of Third street, between Poplar and Exchange, are prepared to furnish FINE WHITE BOLTED CORN MEAL in any quantities. FEED OF ALL KINDS GROUND as desired, and on hand for sale. This being a HOME MANUFACTORY, a share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

ja21 LANE & BRO.

NOTICES.

Furniture Removed and Repaired.

I HAVE Furniture Wagons always ready to remove families, or to send for and return furniture needing repairs of any sort. Leave orders at my store, 295 Second street.

ja23 OWEN SMITH, Undertaker.

ASSURANCE.

The Most Vigorous and Progressive Company in the World.

THE

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES.

92 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WM. C. ALEXANDER ..... President
H. B. HYDE ..... Vice-President
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS ..... Actuary
J. W. ALEXANDER ..... Secretary

Twenty-five Reasons for Preferring this Company to all others:

1. Its Cash assets are upwards of $8,000,000 and constantly increasing.
2. None of this is made up of promissory notes as in many Companies.
3. Its Cash Income per annum is now over $5,000,000 and steadily growing larger.
4. None of this is composed of the notes-of-hand of policy-holders, as is the case in many Companies.
5. It has paid to widows and orphans, and other claimants under policies on deceased members, about $7,000,000.
6. Such payments are made in cash, and not partly in canceled notes, as is the case in many Companies.
7. No deductions are made from the face of a policy for premium notes when it becomes a claim, as is the case in all Note Companies.
8. The sum of $2,500,000, and upwards, in cash divided among policy-holders, (this included the dividend for the present year), as profits of the business.
9. All the profits of the business are annually divided among the assured Equitably, instead of being wholly or partially distributed among the Stockholders, as is the case in all "Mixed" and "Proprietory" Companies.
10. Dividends are invariably available as Cash in payment of premiums.
11. The dividends are made from the start, and not postponed until after the lapse of several years, as in many Companies.
12. The Society deals Equitably with its policy-holders.
13. The Equitable has made more progress since its organization than any other Life Company in the World.
14. Its risks have been so carefully selected and its dealing so equitable, that it has never been obliged to contest the payment of a claim at law.
15. Its modes of applying dividends are more numerous and advantageous than those of any other Company in the World.
16. It issues all the popular styles of policy, including "Ten Year Non-forfeiting" and "Endowment" policies.
17. The amount of new business during the year ending September 1, 1868, was $12,586,814.
18. Its policies average larger in amount than those of any other Company, showing that capitalists select the Equitable for purposes of investment.
19. The profits of the business are apportioned to the assured on the "Contribution Plan," which is conceded to be the only Equitable mode of division; and not by the mode adopted by many Companies, which is greatly UNJUST to a large proportion of the policy-holders.
20. It is as liberal in the conduct of its business as is consistent with safety to the assured, and does not sacrifice proper caution to an ambition to increase the nominal amount of its business, as is the case with many new Companies.
21. It employs the best medical talent for examination of applicants, and writes policies only on the very best lives, thus keeping the mortality among its assured far below the average.
22. Policies in this Company may become self-sustaining, by the operation of dividends, after a comparatively short term of years.
23. Policies in this Company, by the application of dividends in the appropriate method, constantly increase in amount, without increase of premium, until after the lapse of a term of years, it is expected they will be at least doubled.
24. Losses in this Company are promptly paid, and information always given without delay to the interested parties.
25. It combines all the advantages of all other Companies, without any of their objectionable features.

The new "Tontine Dividend Policies" have been introduced, thus giving policy-holders a permanent Cash Income during life—a very fine investment.

Policies issued on single lives from $250 to $50,000.

JAMES A. SWAIN, General Agent

For Tennessee, Arkansas and North Mississippi,

No. 17 Monroe Street,

Opposite Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tennessee.
ja30

GROCERIES.

G. W. GRIFFIN, W. H. VANDIVER, Late of West Point, Miss.

GRIFFIN & VANDIVER,

GROCERS,

GENERAL PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

207 Main Street,

Memphis, - - - - Tennessee.

☞ Consignments of Country Produce solicited. ja12

W. P. WRIGHT. F. M. MONROE.

W. P. WRIGHT & CO.,

No. 11 Monroe Street, Cooper Block,

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—AND DEALERS IN—

Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran,
Flour, Meal, Hominy, Grits,
Onions, Apples, Potatoes, Beans,
Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair,
Pork, Bacon, Lard, Salt, Etc., Etc

☞ Particular attention paid to filling orders. feb9

LIVE STOCK.

Attention! Stock Dealers and Planters.

I have at private sale, at a bargain,

TWO Blooded Black Hawk Morgan Stallions. One Blooded Bay Vermont Morgan Stallion. One fine Maltese Jack, and one fine Mammoth Jack. One fine Riding Pony.

R. VAN BROCKLIN,
General Auctioneer and Stock Dealer,
ja29 No. 398 Second street.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHN S. DANCY, Tarboro, North Carolina.
F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
T. B. HYMAN, late of New York.

HYMANS & DANCY,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 47 Wide Water Street,

(Rear of Custom House,) NORFOLK, VA.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 24 Exchange Place, New York.

REFERENCES—M. J. Wicks, President Memphis and Charleston Railroad; W. C. McClure, Cashier Savings Bank of Memphis; Dr. C. W. Malone, Memphis.

☞ Cotton sold in Norfolk or New York, at option of owner. ONLY ONE COMMISSION CHARGED. dec18

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

COUGH, NO CURE NO PAY—FORREST JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Cough Croup, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung diseases, or the price positively refunded. Instantaneous relief produced. Try it. If not satisfied, return the empty bottle and get your money back. For sale by F. GOODYEAR, 281 Main street, Agent. Price 5 cents. Not allowed to send by mail. jel

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized and requested to announce CHARLES C. HOLMES as a candidate for County Commissioner, at the ensuing March election. febl8

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—From 29 Carroll's Avenue, a large Liver and Spotted POINTER DOG answers to the name of "Hector." Had on collar with the name of D. J. Doyle, 29 Front street. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to 2 Front street. feb17

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Four Second-hand, second-size Billiard Tables, complete and in good condition. feb13 M. McKEOGH, Peabody Billiard Hall.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A Nice Dwelling-house, recently Refitted and Repainted, located in Chelsea, corner of Auction street and Randolph road. A Desirable Residence, at a Low Price. Apply to T. A. BUFORD, feb18 207 Main street.

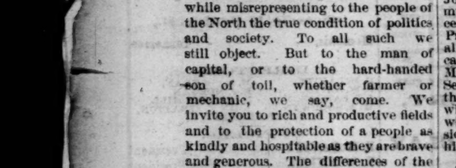
FOR RENT—The "Cherry Place." Terms reasonable. App'y to FARTEE & TAPP, Beirne, 13 Union street. jel6

FOR RENT—One large Front Room, Main street, between Jefferson and Court. Also, For Sale—1,000 CONCORD GRAPE LAYERS. Inquire at 249 Main street, up-stairs. feb7

WANTS.

WANTED—An Instructor for Brass Band at Friar's Point, Mississippi. Salary liberal. Apply, in person, to F. KATZENBACH. feb18

WANTED—Six DAIRYMEN. Apply to M. PYNE, corner Water and Jefferson streets. feb18



THURSDAY, : : : : February 18, 1869

As a journal widely circulated and read with deep interest, in representing truly the condition of things at the South, the AVALANCHE is frequently interrogated by letter on various subjects of importance, among which chances for investment, immigration and capital figure conspicuously. It is impossible for us to answer these letters, except in a general way through our columns. To give the reader an idea of the character of some of them we present the following as a specimen:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 4, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: Have you any way of obtaining information how land along the railroads leading to your city, say about forty to one hundred miles from Memphis, and from five to ten miles from the roads, could be bought in small tracts, on easy terms, with some improvements on it. I have read some of your articles on immigration, and should be much obliged for any information I could get. I have got about three thousand dollars ready cash, and want to settle somewhere West. There are several of us who would go together provided good inducements could be given, as many more would follow if well received by your people. Yours truly, * * *

The writer of the above is of the class of men to whom the South present special advantages. Thousands of acres of rich alluvial lands within easy distance of Memphis, by rail or river, are lying idle for want of labor and capital, and can be bought at a mere song—say five to twenty dollars per acre. In a few years, when the country becomes more thickly populated, as will surely be the case, they will be in demand at five, perhaps ten times that sum. In productiveness these lands are unequaled, as well in fruit, vegetables and grain as in cotton and tobacco. Our seasons are long and favorable, the winters mild and our climate as healthful as it is genial. The people of the South offer hospitable reception to all who will come among them to assist with their skill, capital, enterprise and energy in developing the wealth of our soil, and will throw around them the fullest protection of the law. It matters not what may be their political or religious creed, their station in life, or their nationality. The only class of people to whom the people of the South ever did refuse encouragement are the leeches who have come in quest of office and fattened upon our miseries, while misrepresenting to the people of the North the true condition of politics and society. To all such we still object. But to the man of capital, or to the hard-handed son of toil, whether farmer or mechanic, we say, come. We invite you to rich and productive fields and to the protection of a people as kindly and hospitable as they are brave and generous. The differences of the war are settled and dead, and men who but a little while ago opposed each other in battle, are now dwelling in harmony and good fellowship together, engaged and mutually interested in all kinds of enterprises. Again we say to our correspondent, come. Society is in a peaceful condition. It is only roughs and idlers and vagabonds that figure in the troubles that have gained for Memphis a disreputable name abroad. The man who goes quietly about his business is as safe here as in any city in the land. Farms and tracts of any size can be obtained in Tennessee or Arkansas. Especially are splendid opportunities offered along the line of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, which will soon be completed and is bound to be a link of the great Southern route to the Pacific. Let our correspondent come and see for himself the advantages offered. It will take but a little time and the small amount of money involved will have been well spent. There are among our readers, probably, many who may feel disposed to communicate with him. If so his name and address can be had of the editors of the AVALANCHE.

THE proposition to segregate East Tennessee naturally meets with the unqualified support of those who sneeze when the Knoxville *Whig* takes snuff. That journal pictures in glowing colors the happy results to flow from such a measure, which it is sure "the people of East Tennessee would support by an overwhelming vote." There is no doubt of it. Before the war East Tennessee received only her share of the public revenue. But since the "reorganization" of the State by a score of loud-mouthed patriots the government has been conducted almost exclusively in the interest of that super-loyal section. To give East Tennessee railroads which should have been built by the people interested, tens of millions were added to the State debt. To give seedy East Tennessee politicians fat pickings, millions more have been squandered with scarcely an enquiry about their final disposition. From the commencement to the close of the BROWNLOW *regime* the tax payers of Middle and West Tennessee have been heartlessly bled for the benefit of the section canonized as the residence of this fine old patrician family. This is the condition of affairs, and East Tennessee is now ready to leave forty millions of debt hanging like a pall over the people. It having been made for their benefit, the mountaineers want to step out before pay-day. They desire no further association with the stiff-necked and rebellious people of the Middle and Western Districts. Besides, there is a probability that in a year or two other than East Tennessee voices and those of their tools may say something about the control of the revenue. There is also a probability that East Tennessee will be called on to assist in pulverizing this little forty million mountain. Having absorbed everything in the treasury for the past five years, and bound the tax-payers, who belong mainly to the Middle and West, for twenty years to come, they want to found another State on the basis of that unadulterated loyalty so brilliantly reflected by the BROWNLOWS. Having cursed secession nine years, they now desire to "secesh." Whether to say, "erring sister, depart in peace," or wallop her into the traces, is the question. As that loyal section pays few taxes, and alone has the power to expend them, its secession would not distress us in a financial point of view. We should, however, be deprived of the unspeakable boon of pointing to the stalwart East Tennesseans as our own beloved fellow-citizens. And we should be no longer able to claim the god-like BROWNLOW as our best beloved. When we contemplate these dire probabilities, we sicken at the thought of a separation. But when we contemplate some other things it occurs to us that the separation would not be highly productive of weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. Yet as East Tennessee has not torn her raiment in anxiety to please her brethren over the mountains, probably it is well enough to take her proposition to set up a little shop for herself seriously under advisement. There would be a fitness of things—a poetic justice, so to speak—in keeping a pile of brickbats on East Tennessee's coat tail until the forty millions created in her interest are sponged out. Those forty millions worry us. We might, after long years of sorrow and sackcloth, recover from the loss of BROWNLOW; especially as he could be coaxed over the border should another School Fund be found. But the little matter of the millions must be settled first.

AS ALREADY announced, Government officials have been here several days, looking into the claim and bounty agency business. This business has been conducted on a large scale in Memphis since the close of the war. It is understood to have suddenly enriched nearly all engaged in it. In nearly all instances the applicants were poor colored people, and it seems that in nearly every instance they were the victims of the basest fraud. Elsewhere, to some extent, the conduct of this most infamous business—all transacted by undoubtedly loyal operators—is forcibly shown up. At the request of the officials the names of the agents engaged in this robbery are withheld for the present, but will be printed at the proper time. Other and more important developments will be given in a day or two.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Approaching Inauguration Ball—A Little Embarrassment—Meeting of Radicals and Southern Conservatives for "Harmony"—Our Standing Army—Whitewashing—Ingersoll's "Excitement."

Special (13th) Cincinnati Enquirer.]

It is said the committee managing the inauguration ceremonies have felt an embarrassment about the existing unpleasant personal difference between President Johnson and General Grant. Custom would require that the committee provide for the incoming and outgoing Presidents to ride together to the Capitol on the 4th of March, but General Grant has plainly indicated that he will not ride to the Capitol in company with President Johnson. The latter has not been consulted upon the subject by the committee, nor has he said anything to any one authorized to speak for him about the matter, so far as known.

It is fear of General Grant's refusal to come in contact with President Johnson, the committee may not communicate with the latter relative to the ceremonies; but however this may be, President Johnson will probably relieve all parties of embarrassment in the case by not repairing, after 12 o'clock, March 4, to the presroom adjoining the Senate, and, according to custom on the first day of the session, there remain with his Cabinet until noon, the hour when his official term expires, to consider bills that may be presented for his official signature.

If this usual course be pursued, he will not therefore be a party to the procession and other ceremonies which will be in progress at the same time in the streets of the city, and the committee and all other parties will thus be relieved of the dreaded embarrassments.

A meeting of prominent Radicals and Southern Conservatives was held a few nights since which was intended to be private until other meetings of a similar character should be held. It has, however, leaked out that there were present about forty persons, including General Fremont, Colonel Forney, Congressmen Cole, Morrill and Morehead, General Longstreet, and Ridgway and Barbour, of Virginia, and Colonel Duncan, of Kentucky, and several Southern Senators.

The object of the gathering was an interchange of views toward harmonizing the people of the two sections. Forney said the time had arrived for the exercise of a wise and magnanimous legislative policy towards the South, so as to bring that people in full accord and brotherhood, and he avowed his intentions to devote his energies to this purpose. Fremont heartily indorsed his views, and others spoke in a similar strain. Forney's conservatism has surprised his friends, who are mostly the intensest Radicals.

Special (15th) Cincinnati Commercial.]

The Quartermaster General sent documents to-day to the Military Committee of the House, showing the number of persons employed in the Department, from which it appears that the total number of civilians employed is 10,491. The number of enlisted men employed for civilian duty is 4,178, making a total of 14,672. The pay per month of the civilians is $442,592, and for the enlisted men $26,121. The men are employed chiefly as clerks, laborers, superintendents, shopkeepers, messengers, tradesmen, etc. Similar reports are expected from the other departments of the army.

Special (15th) to the St. Louis Democrat.]

The Broomal report in the Wells, Fargo & Co. investigation fails to give satisfaction to some of the members of the House, who have studied the matter up for themselves. One such member told Mr. Broomall to-day that his report was nothing more than a "bucket of whitewash."

The friends of Representative Ingersoll assert that intimations in these dispatches regarding the cause of his excitement during the Butler riot were wholl unfounded, and that it was solely the exhilaration of the scene and his deep interest in the question at issue that made him more emphatic than usual.

A petition was filed Monday in the United States District Court at St. Louis, by the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the use of Boyleston Fire and Marine Insurance Company and the Delaware Safety Insurance Company against the Atlantic and Mississippi Company of that city, for loss of railroad iron, valued at $33,000, by the explosion and sinking of the steamer City of Memphis, May 30, 1866.

COIN, OR GOLD!

Important Decision by the Supreme Court on Contracts.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—In the Supreme Court to-day, No. 69, Frederick Bronson, executor, etc., plaintiff in error, *vs.* Peter Rhodes, in error to the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the court, to the effect that contracts for the payment of coin should be enforced by the court, according to the intent of the parties. In this case, a mortgage was made to secure the payment of $1,500 in the State of New York in 1851, and it was provided the money should be paid in coin, the legal money of the United States. In January, 1865, tender was made in Treasury notes, which was refused, and this action was brought to enforce such payment and secure a ratification of the mortgage in pursuance thereof. The court of New York held that the tender was a discharge of the mortgage, and directed it to be canceled. The Supreme Court now hold that there are two descriptions of lawful money in circulation, both sanctioned by law and both a legal tender; that in view of this fact contracts for payment must be enforced, and where coin is provided to be paid, judgments should be for such descriptions of money, but where no description is named, judgment should be entered, generally, without specification. The judgment of the New York Court of Appeals is reversed with costs, and the cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity to the proceedings of the Supreme Court. Justices Davis and Swayne concurred briefly, delivering separate opinions, and Justice Miller dissented.

The House, backed by the Supreme Court, to-day reported the validity of contracts made payable in gold prior to the war, and that similar contracts are binding now, on the groun l that the law making gold and silver a legal tender had never been repealed, has caused considerable comment among members of Congress, and is looked upon as an indication that the court intends to meet squarely the question of the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act. In connection with the matter, I am authorized to state that the court has not yet decided in relation to its opinion upon the question.

THE OHIO RIVER DISASTER.

Investigation Concluded--Its Result

From the Cincinnati Commercial, 16th.]

The Local Steamboat Inspectors have completed the investigation of the disaster of the steamboats United States and America, and we publish in full their decision and the testimony of the Captains and pilots of both boats. The Inspectors decide that the pilots, Jacob Remlein and Napoleon B. Jenkins, were both in the wrong, and have revoved their licenses.

The night of the long to be remembered disaster was not dark, but gray. The pilots could see the shores and knew exactly where they were. The boats were as good as are built, and in every respect their equipments were excellent. In looking over the testimony we find that the employes had nearly all been for several years in the service of the Mail Line Company. The boats were comparatively new, in perfect order throughout, and the crews had all the advantages of experience.

The boats were steering well. There was no trouble on that account. From first to last they answered their helms and engines. The whistles were serviceable.

There was an ample river; about sixteen feet in the channel. Each boat was seen from the other when two miles apart. That under all these circumstances there should have been such a horrible affair seems very strange, and we look anxiously to see what the local inspectors, after weeks of laborious investigation, find to be the "prime cause of the collision," and we learn that they consider that Mr. Remlein, pilot of the United States, in descending boat, violated the first rule in the code prepared for the government of pilots by the supervising inspectors, in giving a signal *before hearing that of the ascending boat.* It would appear that, thinking the boats were getting too close without agreeing how they should pass, he commenced signaling, blowing one whistle, which meant keep to the right. This fatal coincidence was that the American blew two whistles, the first being at the very moment the signal was given by the United States. The pilot of the "States," therefore, heard but the second sound of the whistle on the America, and thereby understood that she would keep to the right, which was not what he expected, and held his course. The ascending boat had really sounded the whisle twice, which meant keep to the *left.* The combined speed of the boats was nearly thirty miles per hour, and there was little time to rectify mistakes, and that little was lost. Pilots, engineers, all together with a crash, and the horrible scenes with which all are familiar followed. That there was a great deal of confusion in the midst of the horrors of the conflagration, is a matter of course. Pilot Jenkins seems to have landed his boat, the America, or supposed that he had, and then made his escape, and Pilot Littner, going to the river, backed her down the river two hundred yards trying to get out of the way of the States. The loss of life on the United States is estimated by the clerk as follows: Cabin passengers, 31; deck passengers, 5; officers and crew, 34. Total, 70.

Accounts as to the quantity of petroleum on the United States are not definite, but some barrels were observed that looked like petroleum, and one was marked "coal oil." Sixty barrels of whisky were taken on the United States at Aurora.

It seems, in looking over the testimony and considering the circumstances of this calamity, that perhaps the perfect sense of security that every body felt aginst accidents—the utter improbability that two such boats in such a river would run into and destroy each other—had something to do with producing the disaster.

NEW YORK.

The Ice Broken in Hudson river—Two Burglars Escape from Prison.

NEW YORK, February 17.—The ice has broken in Hudson river as far as Poughkeepsie, half way to Albany.

By aid of Philip Curry, hall tender in Hartford jail, Jessie Allen and James Lyon, two burglars, escaped last night.

MADRID.

An Attempt to Assassinate General Prim.

MADRID, February 17.—Considerable excitement was caused yesterday by an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate General Prim. Three arrests have been made.

ST. LOUIS.

Negro Suffrage Defeated in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, February 17.—The Kansas Senate yesterday defeated a proposition to amend the Constitution by striking out the word white, by a vote of fourteen to seventeen. Three Senators voted no because they wanted the word male stricken out before the word white.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton made a brief speech to the merchants on 'Change this morning, which was received with marked attention.

WHEELING.

The Capitol of West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 17.—The bill locating the Capitol at Parkersburg passed the House of Delegates this morning by a vote of twenty-nine to twenty-three, and was reported to the Senate.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, February 17.—In the House of Commons last evening Disraeli expressed his sorrow that the ratification of the convention with the United States was not announced. He hoped, however, for a speedy completion of the treaty.

Mr. Gladstone was sure the negotiations would end in the same spirit in which they commenced, and the final issue would doubtless be satisfactory to both countries.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

NASHVILLE.

Congressman Arnell Deluged with the Needed Whitewash.

Singletary Makes a Report, Dodging the Facts and Rendering his Man Spotless—The Gifted Mullins also to be Whitewashed—General Grant to have the Melish Disbanded—Cooper in a Flutter and Senter Pleased—Controller Blackburn Re-Elected by an Overwhelming Vote—A Memphis Carpet-bagger as a Swearist—The Memphis Court Bill and other Legislation.

Special Telegraph Correspondence to the Memphis AVALANCHE.

NASHVILLE, February 17.—A letter was received to-day by Dr. Boynton, the Governor's Private Secretary, from Major General Thomas, to the effect that General Grant intends, immediately after his inauguration, to take upon himself the preservation of the public peace, and plainly intimating that the militia will then have to be disbanded. This announcement fell like a bomb-shell among Cooper and his clique, who are trying to keep it strictly secret. You may imagine that Senter is secretly chuckling over the intelligence, as he is by no means anxious to have the militia left on his hands.

Over 1,400 so-called State guards are camped near this city, while their general complaint is that not a "d—d outrage" has happened for a month. Even those members of the Legislature who were most clamorous for martial law, now look distressingly blue at the prospect of a settlement with their constituents for the enormous increase of taxation which must result therefrom.

Mr. Blackburn was re-elected Controller to-day on the first ballot by the following vote: Mr. Blackburn, 57; Mr. J. L. Wingfield, of Haywood county, 14; and Mr. A. M. Helm, of McMinn county, 20. The Memphis and Nashville carpet-baggers did their level best to defeat Mr. Blackburn.

During the afternoon session of the House, Mr. Singletary, from the committee appointed to investigate the School Fund charges against Arnell, submitted a report, accompanied by what he called testimony. The report exonerates Arnell, claiming that the official journal of the Legislature, of which Arnell was a member, shows nothing to prove that he was corruptly influenced in his vote. The Committee acknowledged that the House had no jurisdiction in the case. The testimony was almost entirely made up of certificates of character from persons in many counties, to the effect that Arnell was reliable, and could be believed on oath.

J. E. Carpenter, of Memphis, testified that J. J. Noah was very bitter in his feelings to Arnell. Mr. Noah's testimony, you will remember, was point blank to the effect that Mr. Arnell was corruptly implicated in the school fund embezzlement.

A motion to print three thousand copies elicited an exciting discussion. The friends of fair play insisted that the supplementary report made by Mr. Taylor, of Carter and Johnson, on Saturday, embracing Mr. Noah's testimony, should be printed with Mr. Singletary's report and finally carried their point.

It will be seen that the charges against Arnell are dodged entirely and that the whitewash is smeared on even worse than in the Richards' case.

A similar report will be made in the Mullins' case.

After a desperate struggle both reports were ordered printed.

The Senate bill to change the time of holding court in the First Judicial Circuit, with an amendment for two chancellors for Memphis, passed third reading in the House.

Mr. Arnell was refused permission to address the House in self-vindication.

The House passed on final reading the Senate bill to incorporate the Tennessee Manufacturing Company, with an amendment incorporating the Home Savings Bank of Memphis.

Associated Press Dispatches.]

NASHVILLE, February 17.—In the House to-day the majority of the investigating Committee appointed to investigate the charge of bribery and corruption against S. M. Arnell, reported that the evidence was not conclusive of his guilt. The minority of the Committee took ground that the present Legislature has no jurisdiction over the question.

ARKANSAS.

Weak-kneed Radical Public Printer Ousted—Rascality Coming to Light—River Matters.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

LITTLE ROCK, February 17.—The Senate bill ousting Price as public printer, passed the House to-day by a vote of 43 to 33, and now goes to the Governor. The bill provides that the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer and one member from each house of the General Assembly shall contract with other parties.

Several matters of duplicity and rascality were brought to light. During the investigation the State Treasurer has proven that Price had tried to bribe one member to secure his vote. It is not known who his successor will be, but it is thought that Brooks will be given the contract.

The weather is clear and pleasant, river falling. The steamer Leni Leoti arrived to-night and returns in the morning. Business good.

CAIRO.

River and Weather News.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

CAIRO, ILL., February 17.—The Alaska, Cincinnati to New Orleans, eleven p.m.; Belle Memphis, Memphis to St. Louis, four a.m.; Arthur, New Orleans to St. Louis, seven a.m.; Richmond, Louisville to New Orleans, ten a.m.; Hambleton, Evansville to Memphis, five p.m.; Magenta, Cairo to New Orleans, five p.m.; Forsyth, St. Louis to Vicksburg, nine p.m. The river rose twelve inches. It rained all night but is now clear. The Richmond had one hundred and seventy-five cabin passengers and all the freight she could carry. The Alaska, Hambleton and Forsyth have fine trips.

NEW ORLEANS.

Important Action of the State Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17.—The House continued in session till nearly midnight on the School bill, which was adopted. It is similar to that of last year, except it does not contain the compulsory education clause.

The House to-day passed a bill loaning State bonds to the amount of $600,000 to the Mexican Gulf Canal, and take the first mortgage. Also, passed finally, the Senate Civil Equality bill, almost identical with the one passed last year, but vetoed by the Governor.

HAVANA.

The Insurrection—Permission to Carry Arms Revoked—Arrest of a Naturalized American Citizen—Protest of the American Consul—Havana in a State of Seige.

HAVANA, February 17.—General Dulce still continues to use vigorous measures for the suppression of the insurrection. Permission to carry arms has been revoked, and all arms been ordered to be delivered to the Government within four days.

General Dulce arrested a naturalized American who had applied for a passport, but released him after the earnest protest of the American Consul. The principal American residents in Cofugas applied for a vessel of war for protection; they were answered that it was impossible at the present time to send one. Havana is practically in a state of seige. Revolution is spreading very rapidly, and the Government is seizing all the funds it can reach.

THE RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, February 17.—Departed—Sam. J. Hale, Argonaut and Louisville, for Cincinnati; Nick Longworth, for New Orleans. Weather clear and cool.

ST. LOUIS, February 17.—Arrived—Continental and City of Alton. Departed—Shark and City of Cairo. Weather clear and pleasant.

CAIRO, February 17.—Down—Alaska, 11 p.m.; Belle Memphis, 7 a.m; Richmond, 9 a.m.; Mollie Hambleton, 1 p.m. Up—Arthur, 7 a.m.; Magenta, 6 p.m. The river rose twelve inches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—Senator Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committe, has reported on the President's message regarding his Christmas Amnesty Proclamation, that it was not authorized by the Constitution or laws.

The report of the Conference Committee on bill amending acts relating to the navy, was discussed and agreed to.

A resolution was adopted that the Attorney General furnish a list of pardoned Revenue official.

Saturday was assigned for the consideration of the Naturalization and Monday for the Finance bill.

The Committee on Public Lands reported against granting land to the El Paso and Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company.

The Committee on Buildings reported against the purchase of a site for the Executive Mansion, and asked to be discharged from further consideration.

Stewart, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on Sumner's bill, to strike out from the naturalization law the word white wherever it occurs.

Conkling, from the same committee, reported adversely to Sumner's bill to regulate prosecutions for embezzlement and kindred offenses.

Stewart, from the same committee, reported on the credentials of V. H. Miller, as Senator elect from Georgia, with a resolution that he be not allowed to take his seat.

Ramsey, from the Postoffice Committee, reported with amendments to House bill to restrict and regulate the franking privilege. The bill as amended provides that it shall not be lawful for any officer of the Government, member of Congress, or other person entitled by law to the franking privilege, to exercise it otherwise than by his or her written or authorized signature upon matter franked, except the heads of departments, and heads of bureaus now entitled by law to the franking privilege, who shall be allowed to frank all official matter pertaining to their departments or bureaus, by the use of a stamp which shall designate the object for which it is used, and under such regulations as the Postmaster General shall prescribe, and all letters or other mail matter not franked shall be charged with the rates of postage which are or may be established by law.

Mr. Conkling, from the Committee on Revision Laws, reported a substitute for Mr. Drake's proposition to abrogate the Indian treaties in open session; the effect of the treaty will be to remove the injunction of secresy, with regard to Indian treaties, although they will be considered in Executive session.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute to the bill relating to Judges of the Supreme Court, introduced by Messrs. Wilson and Sherman, which is as follows:

"Be it enacted, That any Judge of any United States Court who shall, after having attained the age of seventy, resign his office, and shall thereafter, during the residue of his natural life, receive the same salary which was paid by law at the time of his resignation."

Mr. Stewart moved to take up the House resolution asking for a Conference Committee on Constitutional amendments. Carried.

HOUSE.

The Election Committee reported adversely to Armon Jones, J. W. Menard or Caleb S. Hunt being entitled to seats from Louisiana.

Ordered printed.

A resolution was passed directing the Secretary of War to have the harbor of Chicago surveyed with a view to enlarge its facilities to meet the wants of commerce.

The act supplementary to the national banking bill was then considered.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Cotton heavy and ½c to ¼c lower. Sales 2,500 bales. Uplands, 29c to 29¼c. Corn, yellow, 82c to 86c. Rice dull. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm; Island, 12¼c to 13¼c. Molasses firm. Wheat dull and 1c to 2c lower.

Money—Active during the morning at 7, on call, but in the afternoon the rate was easier, with ample supply. Prime paper dull at 7 and 9. Sterling low and irregular; prime, 8¾ to 8¾, for sixty days; 9¼ to 9½ for sight. Gold opened at 135¼ and settled to 134⅝.

NEWORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17.—Cotton very unsettled; middling nominally 28c, but sellers are refusing that figure. Sales 1,500 bales. Receipts, 4,000 bales; stock, 2,172 bales. Sterling, 46¾; commercial, 45¼ to 45¾. New York sight, par. Flour firmer; superfine, $6 37½ @ 6 50; XX, $7 25; XXX, $7 50. Corn dull; mixed at 90c. Oats firm; 72c to 73c. Bran firm; $1 15. Hay, light supply; prime, $28. Pork dull; $34 25. Bacon, 15½c, 18¾c and 19c. Lard, dull; 20¼c, 23¾c and 23¾c. Sugar steady; common, 12c to 12¼c; prime, 14½c to 15c; yellow clarified, 16c. Molasses steady; prime, 78c to 80c. Coffee very firm and stock light; fair, 15c to 16c; prime, 17½c to 18c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, February 17.—Flour, nominal. Corn, 62c to 63c. Oats, 67c to 69c. Whisky, 95c. Pork, $33. Bulk meats and bacon nominally unchanged. Lard, held at 20c. Hams, 19c to 19½c. Wheat dull and nominal. Rye and barley quiet and steady. Butter firm; 33c to 37c. Eggs, 18c to 19c. Cheese, 10½c to 12c. Apples, $4 50 to $6. Sugar quiet and firm. Coffee unchanged and steady.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, February 17.—Tobacco sales 276 hhds at full rates. Bacon 14¾c, 17¾c and 18¼c. Bulk meats, 13¾c, 16¾c, and 17½c. Pork, $33. Lard, 20c. Flour, $5 75 to $6. Oats, 65c to 67c. Corn, 58c to 63c. Rye, $1 45.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, February 17.—Flour, $5 to $6. Wheat, $1 70. Corn, 70 to 72c. Oats, 62c to 65c. Barley, $1 90 to $2 35. Rye, $1 30 to $1 35. Whisky, 95c. Pork, $33. Bulk meats, 13½c, 16½c and 17c. Bacon, 14¾c, 17¾c and 18c. Hams, 18c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, February 17.—Flour, $5 to $6 50. Wheat, $1 20 to $1 34. Corn, 50½c to 50¾c. Oats, 53¾c to 54c. Rye, $1 19½ to $1 20. Barley, $1 89 to $1 94. High wines, 91c. Pork, $32 50. Lard, 19½c.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, February 17.—Consols 93. 5-20s, 78¾.

FRANKFORT MARKETS.

FRANKFORT, February 17. — U. S. 5-20s, 82¼.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, February 17.—Cotton flat; middling uplands, 11¾d to 12d; Orleans, 12¾d to 12¾d. Sales, 7,000 bales.

MARRIED.

WALKER—TARWATER—On the 16th of February, 1869, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. S. Pevway, Mr. Will Walker, jr., of Horn Lake, Mississippi, to Miss Bettie, eldest daughter of G. T. Tarwater, Esq., of DeSoto county, Mississippi.

And yet another gallant defender of the "Lost Cause" has surrendered a willing captive to the rare excellence of one of the loveliest and fairest daughters of our "sunny land." The happy couple have the congratulations of a host of loving friends. May their pathway through life be crowned with heaven's choicest blessings.

New Advertisements.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

GOOD Stock, No. 1 Pittsburg, on hand. Those wishing to buy in considerable quantities would do well to call on me, as I wish to close out before the 1st of April, to make room for new stock. Small orders thankfully received and promptly filled at market rates.

H. B. PACKER,
209½ Main Street,
(City Ice House.) feb18

POTATOES.

TO ARRIVE.

By Steamer Clifton, Direct from Pennsylvania.

500 BBLS. EARLY GOODRICH POTATOES.

WE will sell Low to the Trade.
SUTTON, MANN & IRVING,
216 Front Street.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION.

Furniture, Pianos, Engravings, Plated Ware, Etc.,
AT AUCTION,
—BY—
W. H. PASSMORE & CO.

THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, we will sell Parlor Sets, Bedroom Sets, and a general line of Household Goods; also, Pianos, Engravings, Plated Ware, etc. These goods must positively be closed out, rain or shine, to make room for other pressing consignments.
feb18 W. H. PASSMORE & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ONE THOUSAND ACRES of First-rate Cotton Land, in several tracts, situated in Gibson and Obion counties, West Tennessee, from one to three miles from Kenton Station, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and nearly the same distance from the new Railroad from Memphis to Troy. The tracts are for the most part in Good Roads, and within a Convenient Walk of Schools and Meeting Houses.

Also a tract of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES, three miles from Union City. Portions of these tracts are improved.

TERMS:

$15 Per Acre; and $15 Per Acre for Improved Portions;

Partly on a credit of one and two years, with interest.

Apply to B. BOYETT,
Kenton, Obion county, Tenn.,
Or to Messrs. Cochran & Enloe, Troy; Dr. R. F. Slaughter, Union City, Obion county, Tenn., and Dr. A. B. Ramon, Louisville, Kentucky. feb18

BANKRUPTCY.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee. } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 17th day of February, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

J. A. COLEMAN,

Of Fulton, in the county of Lauderdale and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 40 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 10th day of March, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 17th day of February, A. D., 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
feb18 United States Marshal, as Messenger,
[Western District of Tennessee.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee. } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 17th day of February, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

JAMES SCHIFFERLIN,

Of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 40 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 11th day of March, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 17th day of February, A. D., 1869.

J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
feb18 Western District of Tennessee.

NOTICES.

Notice.

ALL Parties having Claims against the late firm of M. Wolf & Co. in the city of Memphis are hereby notified that such claims should be presented at once to the undersigned,

At 249 Main Street,

To obtain the percentage due them in settling up the affairs of M. Wolf & Co.

C. D. OTIS,
feb17 Agent for Receivers.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION CO.
—OF THE—
SOUTH AND WEST.

BOOKS are now open at the office of N. S. GOTHA, No. 43 Madison street, for subscription of stock in the

Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West.

This Company, authorized by charter from the State of Louisiana, is now thoroughly organized and in working order.

Officers of the Company.

At a meeting of the stockholders, held at the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans, in pursuance to notice, on the 26th day of January, 1869, the following named gentlemen (in accordance to terms of charter), were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Thomas A. Adams, New Orleans.
Alfred Moulton, New Orleans.
B. Mahaven, New Orleans.
Wm. Creary, New Orleans.
Howard Millspaugh, New Orleans.
John Paul Baker, New Orleans.
John A. Graw, New Orleans.
J. Nauding, New Orleans.
D. W. Flowrence, Vicksburg.
Dr. J. R. Watkins, Memphis.
Dr. J. C. Nauding, Memphis.
Dr. J. W. Rogers, Memphis.
Dr. Thomas Montgomery, Memphis.
John B. Davies, Louisville.
A. Baker, Louisville.
Dr. Thomas Jefferies, Louisville.
John Cobb, Madison, Ind.
Gen. T. T. Crittenden, Madison, Ind.
D. C. Martin, St. Louis.
Capt. H. E. Carson, St. Louis.

At a meeting of the Directors, held for the purpose of electing officers, the following named gentlemen were elected:

A. DeHaven, President, New Orleans.
John A. Graw, Vice President, New Orleans.
H. Millspaugh, Treasurer, New Orleans.
L. S. Otis, Secretary, Memphis.
John B. Davies, Chief Engineer, Louisville.
R. S. Kirk, Superintendent, Madison.
Dr. J. R. Watkins, Consulting Attorney, New Orleans.

J. P. Winnemore, General Agent, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.

P. Y. ROCKETT has been appointed Agent, with office at Memphis, to whom application may be made for exchange or lands for stock in the Company.

Office No. 43 Madison street.

Ledger and Post copy 2w. feb17

DRY GOODS.

Short, Sharp and Decisive.

OUR NEW STOCK
—OF—
PRETTY STAPLES
MUST BE TURNED
AS OFTEN AS POSSIBLE,
NOT ONLY TO THOSE
WHO PAY THEIR BILLS.

Long-Winded Buyers Must Not Expect to be Placed Upon an Equal Footing with Those Who Pay CASH for Their Dry Goods.

WM. R. MOORE & CO.,
259 Main Street, Next Door
feb17 North of Peabody Hotel.

$40,000 DOLLARS WORTH OF
Dry Goods, Clothing,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,
Furnishing and Fancy Goods, Etc.,

To be Sold at Twenty-five Cents on the Dollar.

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of the late firm of M. Wolf & Co., from their assignee, I am prepared to offer the

GREATEST BARGAINS

In the city. Come and examine for yourselves

At 236 Main Street.

feb17 WILLIAM FRANK.

NURSERIES.

SHELBY NURSERIES.

APPLE and Peach Trees, 2c. each; $15 per 100; $125 per 1,000. Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot and Almond Trees, 25c. each. Concord Grape Vine, $10 per 100; $80 per 1,000; $250 per 5,000.

Other articles at proportionably low rates. Excellent shipping facilities by Express or Freight Trains.

Address KOEN & BLEDSOE,
feb17 Collierville, Shelby county, Tenn.

New Advertisements.

CIGARS.

GEORGE L. GRAYSER. George L. Grayser.

Overton Hotel Smokers' Emporium.

DAILY AVALANCHE.

THURSDAY,: : : : February 18, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All business letters should be addressed to "Avalanche," Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

Notice to the Public.

All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid* for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every two weeks. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

The Daily AVALANCHE is filed regularly at the following places and hotels:

Albany Board of Trade, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toledo, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois.
Donegan House, Huntsville, Alabama.
Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Alabama.
St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee.
Astor House, New York City.
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.
St. James Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Burnett House, " "
Hound House, " "
Fremont House, Chicago, Illinois.
Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
St. James Hotel, New Orleans, La.
St. Charles Hotel, " "
Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Lamar House, Knoxville, Tenn.
St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, Illinois.
Parker House, Boston, Mass.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards and proprietors of hotels that files have been prepared and will be kept for that especial purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abroad may know where to look for the AVALANCHE.

The WEEKLY AVALANCHE is one of the most complete papers published in the South, and, at the price, is the cheapest—only two dollars per annum. Our list of subscribers is daily increasing rapidly, and while thankful to our friends, who take such an interest in our success, we feel determined to put forth new efforts and zeal and enterprise to meet the growing demands and improved tastes of the reading and business public.

Thanks to the Southern Express for late Southern papers.

If you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORE.—Possession given immediately. Apply on premises, 280 Front street. 3t

SHOOTING IN SCHOOL.—P. L. Mitchell wishes to correct a rumor that a boy was shot on Monday in his school, on Beale street. No such affair ever occurred there. He has no connection with the public school where the occurrence happened.

We are now prepared to take orders for all styles of spring suits. Special attention given to shirts and all kinds of furnishing goods. Give us a call.

J. W. SNEED & Co.,
1w 261 Main street.

WANTED—City and country people to know that we are offering our splendid stock of boots, shoes and hats at retail—at less than wholesale prices. Satisfy yourselves by looking.

J. T. HANDLAN & Co.,
No. 279 Main street.

Goods not exactly in style, less than cost. 1m

Among Dr. Jones' surgical operations yesterday were three for cross-eyes, one for hair-lip and two for partial deafness, all of which were *cured* before they left his office, and several for *eczema* and catarrh, which he improved before they left the office; also a number of others, old standing diseases of all kinds, which received treatment at once to effect a cure. To-morrow is the Doctor's last day in Memphis.

If you want good old Megibben whisky go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

THE NEW YEAR'S EVE TRAGEDY.—It was stated in the AVALANCHE of yesterday, that W. H. Hobbs had been arrested on the previous day on the very serious charge of shooting and killing Antonio Podesta, in the alley in rear of the Gayoso Hotel. Yesterday he was brought before Justice Griffith for examination, but owing to the witnesses for the prosecution not being ready the prisoner was remanded back to jail and the case continued till to-day.

ANOTHER COMPLIMENT TO THE OVERTON HOTEL.—The following compliment to the Overton Hotel appeared in the Lexington, Miss., *Advertiser* of the 12th instant:

The Overton Hotel, Memphis, Tennessee, is one of the best hotels in the South. It is a large and commodious building, with rooms elegantly furnished. Its table is always loaded with all that can be wished for, and at it you are waited upon by the politest and most attentive white servants. We cannot speak too highly of the courtesy and kindness extended to all travelers by its worthy proprietors. When you visit Memphis be sure and go to the Overton.

SUPPOSED STOLEN WATCH.—Yesterday Detective Hastings encountered a negro man and woman named Robertson, endeavoring to sell a lady's valuable gold watch, with a handsome chain of peculiar pattern attached. As they were asking a very small amount for the watch and chain, the detective was of the opinion that they could not have been honestly come by, so he arrested the parties, and now wishes to get an owner for the supposed stolen property. The woman states that she found the watch near Fort Pickering. The property can be seen at police headquarters.

FIRE YESTERDAY MORNING.—Shortly after three o'clock yesterday morning, the bells rang out an alarm of fire. A bright light had been observed in the northern part of the city. The engines turned out promptly and proceeded in the direction of Chelsea, but arrived too late at the scene of conflagration to be of much service, as the fire, which occurred in the frame house occupied by Mr. D. P. Bishop, in Chelsea, spread so rapidly that the inmates barely escaped with their lives. The house and contents were completely destroyed. Mr. Bishop's loss will amount to about $400, which was fully covered by insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

MEMPHIS CITY SCHOOLS.

The Charter Passed by the Legislature.

As a matter of general interest to our readers, we publish below, in full, the charter of the Memphis City Schools, which recently passed the Legislature:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That the Memphis City Schools, shall hereafter be placed under the exclusive management and control of a Board of Education consisting of two members from each Ward of said city, elected as hereinafter directed, and that said Board are hereby created and constituted as a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the Board of Education of the Memphis City Schools, who shall have succession for ninety-nine years, and by the name and style aforesaid, may purchase, receive, hold and possess property of any kind for the use of said city schools; may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, in all courts of records, and courts of inferior jurisdiction; and said board shall have power to make, have and use a common seal, the same to break, alter and screw at pleasure, and generally to do and execute all acts, matters and things which a corporation or body politic in law may and can lawfully do and execute.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the present incumbents, acting as the Board of Visitors of the Memphis City Schools, are hereby declared to be members of the said Board of Education from their respective wards, and shall hold office until their successors shall be chosen as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the members of said Board of Education shall be chosen in each ward of the city of Memphis by ballot on the first Saturday in March this year, and hereafter on the first Thursday in January of each and every year, one half the Board shall be elected by such votes as are entitled to vote for Mayor and Aldermen of said city, and the President of the Board of Education shall cause at least ten days previous notice of said election in one or more newspapers of said city. Said election to be conducted by the Register as for other city officers, and the cost to be paid by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen. One half of the Board to be elected to serve till January, 1870, the other half to serve till January, 1871, or until their successors are elected. The first election shall be determined by lot whether the candidates were elected for the long or short term, at the first meeting of the Board in January, 1870, and each year thereafter the election shall be held for the Board of Education at the same time and place the election is held for Municipal officers, their term shall be two years.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the annual election in March, 1869, as provided in section 5, of this act, the qualified voters of each ward shall be called upon to give in their ballots for two inhabitants of the ward for members of the Board of Education, of the Memphis city schools, and the person who receives the highest number of votes, or in case two or more than two receive an equal number of votes, the person who is senior of age and residence in the ward shall hold the office, and the members so chosen shall take the seats of those members of the present Board, now holding the term office as shown by the approved minutes of said Board, and at every subsequent election, one person shall be chosen in each ward to be a member for two years.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the persons so chosen as members of the Board of Education shall meet and organize on the second Monday in March, 1869, and second Monday in January of each year thereafter, by choosing a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, before transacting any business. They may adjourn from day to day until the organization is perfect.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the Board of Education shall choose from their number a President and Vice President, and appoint, either from their own number or without their body, a Treasurer and Secretary, and such other officers and servants as to them shall seem necessary to accomplish the object of the corporation; and shall prescribe the powers, duties, obligations and compensation of the same. The Treasurer and Secretary shall give bonds in such penalty as the Board may direct for the faithful performance of their duties, and with such securities as the Board may approve, and all contracts, orders, drafts upon the school fund, notes, bonds, obligations, conveyances, transfer of real estate and all other instruments of writing made or ordered to be made or executed by the Board, shall be signed by the President and shall be countersigned by the Secretary, or by such other person as shall duly and legally (be) authorized by said Board, and when necessary, sealed with the corporate seal of the Board.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That said Board shall have power to judge of the qualifications of its members, to punish members for disorderly conduct at the meetings of the Board or in the discharge of their duty as members of the Board of Education, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected, expel a member. Said Board shall have power to employ and dismiss superintendents, teachers, agents, servants, etc., and determine their compensation; to contract for school rooms, purchase maps, globes and whatever else they may deem necessary for the proper instruction of pupils, and adopt such rules and regulations for their own government and for the government of the schools as they may deem expedient, keeping a full record of their proceedings, and said Board shall have power to fill all vacancies occurring in their own body.

Sec. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That no one shall be admitted as a free pupil in said city schools except the children of persons who are *bona fide* residents within the limits of said city, but the Board of Education may admit children living beyond said limits upon payment, in advance, to the Secretary or Treasurer, of such tuition fees as they shall prescribe, and such payment may also be taken for pupils whose parents or guardians reside out of said city, but permit their children or wards to reside within it to attend the said city schools; and the board may, at their discretion, prescribe higher branches of study than those which are commonly taught in the public schools of other cities.

Sec. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That all moneys accruing from the State school fund to those civil districts of Shelby county which embrace within their boundaries any portion of the city of Memphis, shall be paid directly by the State Superintendent to the Treasurer of the Board of Education in the proportion to which those portions are entitled by their amount of scholastic population; *Provided*, that no school moneys be paid over by the State Superintendent of Instruction to said City School Treasurer, until said City Board of Education shall have returned to him the scholastic population, and made all other reports required by them in accordance with the general school laws of the State, and the Board of Education shall, in the month of December of each year, make an estimate of the expenses of the city schools for the next ensuing year, and report the same to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, who shall thereupon proceed to levy a tax upon such property as is taxed for other city purposes, sufficient to cover such expenses; *Provided*, it shall not exceed a ratio of ten dollars for every youth between the ages of six and twenty years, and the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the city of Memphis shall be held responsible for the collection of said tax, the tax to be called the "school tax," shall be collected by the Tax Collector of the city of Memphis as other city taxes are, and said Tax Collector shall at least once a year, and oftener if required, in writing, by the Secretary or President of the Board, faithfully and punctually pay over to the Treasurer of the Board of Education, all money collected for the school fund subject to the orders of this Board, and the Tax Collector and his securities shall be held responsible for the faithful performance of this provision of the Board of Education. No certificate of indebtedness except the warrant issued by the said Board shall be received in payment of said school tax.

Sec. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That the Board of Education shall have power to purchase lots and contracts for the erection of said school building therein; provided that cost of said lots and buildings shall not exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars per annum for the term of ten years from the 14th day of January, 1869, unless authorized to exceed that amount by a vote of the citizens in their respective wards, and at an election held for that purpose by the Board of Education and the Mayor and Board of Alderman of the City of Memphis, are hereby required to make immediate provision for the payment of the same, to do which they shall have power to levy a special tax upon such property as is taxed for other city purposes, either for the whole or in part of the required amount, and the better to enable them to provide such means promptly and speedily for the burden of immediate taxation, said Mayor and Board of Aldermen may, at their discretion, issue the bonds of said city, if issued, not to exceed in all the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, having not more than thirty years to mature, and bearing six per cent. interest per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of New York or in Memphis, as they may designate, for all or any portion of the required amount, and all money accruing from such tax, and said bonds, if issued, shall be paid at once to the Treasurer of the Board of Education, and shall be known as school bonds, and the same annual interest that may become due on the same shall be provided for by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen as may be required by the Board of Education in addition to the school tax heretofore provided for in section 9, and the Board of Mayor and Aldermen shall be required to provide a sinking fund to pay the principal of said bonds. And so soon as the bonds of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the city of Memphis shall have been issued for the purposes named in this section, they shall constitute a lien on the real property belonging to the said Board of Education, and the holders of said bonds shall be invested with said lien without a mortgage or deed from the said Board of Education to secure the payment of said bonds as well as the interest thereon as the same becomes due.

Sec. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That at the close of every scholastic year on the 30th of June, the Board of Education shall publish, for the information of their constituents, an annual report setting forth their principal doings and expenses for the year, together with their estimate of expenses for the succeeding year.

Sec. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That no member of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, or officer of the corporation of the city of Memphis elected shall be eligible to membership in the Board of Education, nor any person who has not been a resident of the ward from which he is elected at least twelve months prior to his election, and if any person who shall have been elected from the city shall move from said city, he shall vacate his seat in said Board and the vacancy shall be filled by the Board as soon as may be, by a citizen possessing all the qualifications required by this act.

Sec. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That the title to the school house sites, lots, furniture, books, apparatus, and appertenances and all other school property in this act mentioned, shall be, and is hereby vested in the Board of Education of the Memphis city schools, and the same while used or appropriated for school purposes, or any other property, the title of which is vested on the Board of Education, shall not be subject to taxation or assessment. All property leased by the said Board shall not be subject to taxation while in the possession of the said Board of Education for educational purposes.

Sec. 14. *Be it further enacted*, That said Board of Education shall provide and maintain separate schools for the use and accommodation of the white and colored youth of the city entitled to admission in the public schools of the city of Memphis, subject in all respects to the same rules, regulations and treatment.

Sec. 15. *Be it further enacted*, That the School Board shall make out a sworn statement of receipts and expenditures, and publish the same for the information of the people. That all acts or parts of acts coming in conflict with this act are, and they are hereby repealed, and that this act take effect from and after its passage.

Passed January 27, 1869.

F. S. RICHARDS,
Speaker House of Representatives.
D. W. C. SENTER,
Speaker of the Senate.

I certify that the above is a correct copy of House bill No. 613.

J. M. ALEXANDER,
Engrossing Clerk House of Representatives.

If you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

Board of County Commissioners.

At a regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, held yesterday in the county building, corner of Second and Union streets, the following preamble and resolution, introduced by Commissioner W. H. White, were adopted:

WHEREAS, The County Attorney, J. B. Woodward, has expressed a desire to have assistant counsel in prosecuting and attending to the case of the county against Thomas E. Leonard, late County Trustee, who is accused of having passed into the county treasury forged coupons issued by the county of Shelby on Memphis and Ohio Railroad bonds.

Be it therefore ordered, That —— be and is hereby employed by the county to assist the County Attorney in prosecuting said Thomas E. Leonard, late County Trustee, for said alleged fraud in his office.

On recommendation of the County Attorney, W. M. Randolph, Esq., was elected to act as said counsel.

Commissioner White moved the following, which was also adopted:

Be it Ordered, That the bonds heretofore ordered to be procured by the Finance Committee, for the purpose of paying off the indebtedness of the county, be fixed at $1,000 each, and that the interest coupons of the same be payable in New York city.

If you want good old Megibben whisky go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

COTTON STEALING BY WHOLESALE.—For considerable time past the cotton factors of the city have been victimized by thieves both white and colored. The theives in question have been paying particular attention to "borings," which they were in the habit of carrying off and selling at some or other of the numerous pickeries of the city. The firm of J. W. Jefferson & Co., Front street, have lost over $7,000 worth of cotton during the present season in this manner, and a few days ago they gave information of the robberies to the police authorities. Detectives McCune and Hastings were selected to "work up" the case, and they soon succeeded in arresting a negro named Alec Hunt, with about two hundred and fifty dollars in his possession, which had been stolen from the establishment above mentioned. A bill of indictment was granted yesterday by the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court against Hunt. It is, however, understood that he has several white accomplices who will doubtless soon, also, be in custody.

MERCHANTS wanting cotton ties, plow-slabs, etc., will find it to their interest to leave their orders at Swift's Iron Works Will sell ties cheap.

12t JOHN MANOGUE, Agent, 196 Main street.

The Courts.

CRIMINAL COURT—*William Hunter, Judge.* The jury in the case of the State vs. Gallagher, brought in a verdict yesterday morning, of guilty of involuntary manslaughter, fixing the punishment at one year's imprisonment in the States' Prison

A *nolle pros.* was entered in the following cases:

State vs. Fisher, larceny.
Same vs. same.
Same vs. Becker, perjury.

No cases were tried yesterday.

The regular calendar will be resumed to-day.

CHANCERY COURT.—*William M. Smith, Chancellor.*—The cases set for trial to-day are as follows:

457 Freret vs. Rotchford.
638 Neville vs. Black.
664 McFerrin vs. White.
666 Nainee vs. Levin.
671 Renkert vs. Butler.
673 Keith vs. Dreifus.
676 Watson vs. Watson.
677 Stout vs. Randolph.
678 Miller vs. Warfield.
680 Wolcott vs. Ladd.
681 Ford vs. Wright.
682 Passavants vs. Walker.
690 Meath vs. Smith.

The following decrees were filed yesterday:

Patterson vs. Dickens; final.
Stewart vs. Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis; injunction dissolved.
Ensel vs. Feres; order rescinded.
Gibson vs. Lewis; sale.
Rice vs. Price; Receiver appointed.
Snow vs. Richardson; inadmissable.

The papers in the case of Bank of West Tennessee vs. Marr, are in the office.

The papers in the case of Lecog vs. Lecog are wanted.

CIRCUIT COURT—*G. W. Reeves, Judge.* Only one case on yesterday's calendar was brought up for trial, viz: School vs. Waddell, administrator, which resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff to the amount of $1,120.

The remainder of the day was devoted to hearing the motion of State vs. Philip Garvin, former tax collector of Shelby county, and his securities for failure to pay over to the State Treasurer sums of money collected by virtue of said office for the years 1864 and 1867. Pending the motion, court adjourned until this morning, when the same will be resumed, and will in all probability occupy the court the entire day.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*G. W. Waldran, Judge.*—Very little business of importance was transacted in this Court yesterday. The cases remaining undisposed of on yesterday's calendar will be called up for trial to-day and determined.

LAW COURT—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—This Court was engaged yesterday with the case of Watson, trustee, vs. Memphis and Tennessee Railroad Company. The argument in the above case was concluded near the hour of adjournment. The Court will charge the jury this morning, after which the remaining cases on last Friday's calendar, in which Watson, trustee, is plaintiff, will be taken up, and it is thought that they will be disposed of in time to take up the case of Johnson vs. Wicks et al.

If you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

The members of the "Citizen's Union" are requested to meet this afternoon at three o'clock, at the Chamber of Commerce. Business of importance will be brought up, and all members are urged to attend.

W. S. PICKETT,
Chairman.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., AT AUCTION.—The attention of parties desirous of obtaining household furniture, pianos, fine engravings, or plated ware, is called to the advertisement of W. H. Passmore & Co. The sale will commence at ten o'clock this morning.

CLAIM AGENCY SWINDLING.

Government Officials Investigating Frauds on Negroes by Claim Agents.

Wholesale Swindling of Poor Colored Dupes by Claim Agents of the "Trooly Loil" Stamp.

How the Rascally Business is Conducted—Modus Operandi of the Scoundrelism.

Wherein is Shown the Affection of Carpet-baggers and Scalawags for "Dat Culled Cuss from Africa."

The truly "loil" individuals who claim so much for standing by the Government in the late "unpleasantness" seem to think that for all time henceforth they ought to be fed at the public crib. They have improved on the advice given to Roderigo, and are determined to put money in their purses at any hazard, and have quite reversed a good old law, and now consider that "dishonesty" and not "honesty is the best policy." When one for a moment imagines the gigantic frauds that are daily perpetrated on the Government of the country in the name of "loilty," one may well stand aghast. What with "whisky rings," "railroad rings," and other "rings" of all sorts and sizes, the Government and the tax-payers are yearly swindled out of millions of dollars. Yet all these "ringists" are "truly loil."

In this city ever since the war concluded there have been a class of "harpies" who have been known under the name of claim agents. This business is a peculiar one and is something like what was known as the substitute business during the war. The object of those parties has always been to make as much out of the Government as it was possible to do so, and, in a word, to cheat all round. The Government was at all times considered fair game for plunder, but the claim agents of Memphis seem, according to evidence that cannot be contradicted, to have improved upon the substitute brokers, and have become regular "double-edgers," and while they came a "nice little game" on the Government, they have also defrauded the poor unfortunate negro whom they pretended to love so well, out of his just and lawful rights.

They reduced the claim agency business to a science, and while some of these gentry went among the "colored folks" and prayed for the salvation of their souls, they, Shylock-like, took on many occasions one hundred and fifty per cent. on trifling sums loaned to the negroes after they had lodged their claims in the hands of these agents for collection. It is estimated that within the past four years that on a rough estimate claims against the Government have been sent from Memphis and vicinity to Washington to the amount of fifteen millions of dollars for services purported to have been rendered during the war. How many of these claims were frandulent perhaps will never be known, but enough will be brought out, and has been already brought by the Commissioners at Washington, who are at present in the city to show that the most gigantic frauds have been perpetrated on the Government and on hundreds of poor negroes in the city and country by these same claim agents.

At the present time there is a terrible "rattling among the dry bones," as it has already been announced through the columns of the AVALANCHE that Mr. H. C. Harman, of the United States Treasury Department, and Mr. James P. Tustin have been in the city for the past few days making a thorough investigation in regard to the frauds on the Government and the colored population. The investigation hitherto has been most searching, and many astounding frauds brought to light which may go far in consigning certain parties to a few years in the penitentiary. We are not permitted, for reasons that will be obvious to all, to publish any of the important evidence that has been elicited before United States Commissioner Canning C. Smith and Messrs. Harman and Tustin. From what has leaked out, however, it is of such a nature as will prove a genuine sensation when given to the public. The Commissioner is engaged several hours each day in taking evidence, and eight darkies who flourished very extensively in assisting the claim agents to defraud the Government and figured as professional "swearers," are now in the county jail on a charge of perjury. The sable eight have unanimously agreed to turn States evidence, and their testimony, from undoubted authority, is of the most extraordinary character, while the *modus operandi* of carrying on the thousand and one, or rather five or six thousand swindles has been freely imparted to Commissioner Smith and Messrs. Harman and Tustin.

The plan pursued to get money out of the Government was very simple, but very effective, according to the eight individuals now in "durance vile." A muster roll of a certain colored regiment which had been mustered out of the service in this vicinity was procured for the War Department, and then the work commenced. A few names were selected at random, and the services of the "professional swearers," also belonging to the colored persuasion, were called into requisition. For a trifling amount, from one to four dollars, they were sent out to hunt up widows for the negro soldiers reported dead, and this seems to have been a matter of little difficulty to them from the number of papers at present on file, of widows' claims and pension claims. Having procured the bogus widows, they in turn were required to swear for a trifling sum that on such and such a day in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, they were married at some place in Tennessee, Mississippi or Alabama, by their masters to John, Tom, Dick, Pompey or Cæsar; that according to the fashion of the times they received no marriage certificates and that when the war had been in progress some time their husbands enlisted in ——regiment, colored heavy artillery or infantry, as the case might be. This affidavit having been sworn to and the affiant having attached her mark, next comes the professional swearer to the agent of the claim again, and unhesitatingly or without the least compunction, makes an affidavit to the effect that he was present at said marriage, and that on the 12th of April, 1864, he saw the husband lying dead after Fort Pillow had been captured by General Forrest, the said husband having been shot through the head with a bullet as large as a hen's egg. A couple of these accommodating darkies affix their marks to the affidavit in presence of witnesses and a notary public, and then the claim which has only cost their agent a few dollars is worth to him at least $300. If it is a widow's claim for bounty and pension, then it is worth so much more, as the agent is the source through which the pension is drawn. This pension is received so long as the widow remains unmarried, but it may be well understood that the agent will do all in his power to prevent the officers of the Department at Washington from ever knowing that she has again entered the state of double-blessedness, that is, if she ever was in it before, for the commissioners are certainly of opinion that the number of bogus widows who have procured pensions from this section, is very large indeed. The agents have their per centages to protection, and with them self-preservation is the first law of nature. It will be easily seen how these "harpies" have feathered their nests at the expense of the very heavily taxed citizens.

As has already been said, their "dodges" to raise the wind are numerous, and a few only, may be given as specimens, to show the peculiar workings of these veritable "Jeremy Diddlers." Suppose, for instance, that a colored man who served during the war and is entitled to his bounty, places his claim in the hands of one of these agents for collection; he is told to call again at the office in three weeks or a month, and he will then be informed what has been done about it. He goes off and returns at the time appointed, and is coolly told that no answer has been received from Washington, though, perhaps, the agent may have the order for payment safely locked up in his desk all the time. The claimant is much chagrined at what he supposes is his ill-luck, and begs the agent to advance a small amount, say ten dollars, on the claim, to be deducted when the order for payment is received from Washington. The amount is reluctantly handed over, but the negro is compelled to put his mark to a due-bill on which double or even treble the amount, which is coolly taken in the way of interest. This little transaction having been completed, the negro is asked if he does not want a double-barrelled shot gun, a pistol or a suit of clothes, the intimation being given that if he will only say so an order will be given on a certain merchant to furnish the articles in question. Of course the amount of the goods is also to be deducted from the claims. The negro takes the order to a merchant in league with the agent, and he purchases the goods at most exorbitant rates, and when the bill is made out it is simply for "sundries," with the amount attached. Thus is the poor unfortunate negro soldier swindled on every side by these double-edged Shylocks.

The above are not fancy sketches. They are stubborn facts which have been elicited at the several examinations held by Commissioner Smith and Messrs. Harman and Tustin. It is no wonder, therefore, that there is a rattling among the "dry bones," and that the claim agents of the city are in bodily terror as they know not the minute when the sword of Damocles, at present suspended over their heads, may fall upon them.

We promise fuller and richer developments to the readers of the AVALANCHE in a few days, when the investigation will be fully completed.

If you want good old Megibben whisky go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

Amusements.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—Wednesday being one of the fashionable nights in Memphis, the New Memphis Theater was crowded last evening to witness Mr. Frank Mayo's splendid personation of "Shylock," in Shakspeare's great play of that name. Throughout Mr. Mayo was really excellent, but it was in the fourth act when he appeared before the "Duke" (Mr. White) to claim his pound of flesh, that he was truly great. The "fiery-eyed fury" with which he glared on "Antonio" (Mr. Murry) expressed the very intensity of hate, and he did not require to whet his knife to show that his vengeance was to be most terrible. He had at last got the christian merchant in his power, and he was determined that he should pay dearly for the insult he had heaped on him. The loan thrice told was rejected with scorn, and all he would accept was what was nominated in the bond. When "Portia," (Mrs. Lanagan) as the young Judge commenced the beautiful speech, "The quality of mercy is not stained," he turned, seemed to listen with bated breath, keeping all the time the knife pointed towards Antonio, and when the declaration was made that the Jew was entitled to his bond, his exultation seemed to overlay all bounds, and he exclaimed with the greatest rapture, "A Daniel! a Daniel, come to judgment." There was, however, the greatest revulsion when the sentence was passed that he was to get his pound of flesh, but in cutting it out if he spilled one jot of blood his life would be the forfeit. He clutched at the gold when it was offered to him in the most avaracious manner, but when told that he must take his bond or nothing, he seemed to be crushed down as if with a weight, and when told that his life and goods were all forfeited he heeded not the taunts of Gratiano (Mr. Hamilton), and left the court a crushed and broken-hearted old man with no one to pity. It was indeed the perfection of natural acting, and as Mr. Mayo passed from view, the audience, who had been held spell-bound, seemed all at once to awake and a spontaneous burst of applause arose from all parts of the house. Mrs. Lanagan gave a very fine personation of the character of "Portia," in the court scene. Especially was she heartily applauded at the close of the speech above referred to which she read exquisitely. The other leading characters were well filled by Messrs. Hamilton, Msimburg, Murry, McWade, Cline, Miss Viola Plunkett, and Mrs. Cline. To-night Mr. Mayo appears as "Richard III.," a character in which he has few equals on the American stage.

THE GAIETY THEATER.—There was a capital attendance at the Gaiety Theater last evening, and the bright particular star on the occasion was Miss Annie Hindle, from the leading concert rooms of London, England. This young lady came to Memphis heralded as one of the finest impersonators of the Lingard style of characters, and they have not been disappointed, as Miss Hindle has far exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine, and in every character in which she appeared, and her changes were like those of a magician. She was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause. Miss Millie Howard and the charming Henrietta, elicited many plaudits for their excellent jig dancing. Another fine bill has been prepared for this evening, with Miss Hindle in new characters.

THE VARIETIES.—The Varieties theater was again crowded to its utmost capacity last evening, and all present were highly pleased with the capital entertainment provided for the occasion. The favorite, Miss Lottie Mitchel, danced her "Sailor's Hornpipe" very gracefully, and was much applauded. A "Sailor's Hornpipe" is a very pretty dance when well executed, but it does not do to repeat it night after night and week after week, as Miss Mitchell has been doing. She ought certainly to learn something new and practice hard if she ever wishes to excel as a *danseuse*. Even an Ellsler would fail to attract if she gave the same heel and toe business each evening. Miss Sallie Eldridge was capital in her song and dance, and Miss Helene De Vere rendered a couple of ballads very sweetly and was loudly *encored*. The other performers, both male and female, came in for a full share of applause. A change of programme to-night.

AN ALLEGED EXPRESS OUTRAGE.—A correspondent of the Aberdeen *Weekly Examiner*, is extremely wrathy at the conduct of the Southern Express Company, and talks quite glibly of what he calls extortion and swindling. The paper, however, comes to the rescue, and states that in a recent article on the closing of the Express office at Aberdeen, the editor did not accuse the agent at that post with irregularities and extortion, as the correspondent hath it. The plain statement is that some of the good folks in that section feel agrieved at the closing of the office, but this was only done because the agent declined to give the necessary security for valuable packages which passed daily through his hands. This explanation ought to be satisfactory to the irate Aberdonians, and we with hundreds of others are prepared to testify to the admirable manner in which the business of the Southern Express company is at all times conducted.

SEWING MACHINES.—The largest arrival of sewing machines ever received in the South was received Saturday by the Wheeler & Wilson Company, at 258 Second street Irving Block, Memphis, Tennessee. 3t

THE ORIENTAL RESTAURANT.—This popular restaurant will hereafter charge only five dollars a week for board. The finest oysters at only forty cents a dozen, raw, or cooked in any style. Single meals fifty cents.

RIVER NEWS.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY, February 17, 1869.

All business letters for the AVALANCHE should be addressed "AVALANCHE," Avalanche Building. tf

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

The river here is rising steadily, with a big stage of water from Cairo down. At St. Louis the river is rising with ten feet to Cairo. The Ohio is rising at Cincinnati and Louisville, with nine and a half feet in the canal. The Arkansas is receding, with a good stage in the river from Little Rock out.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Legal Tender, Louisville.
" Belle of Alton, New Orleans.
" Olive Branch, New Orleans.
" Messenger, New Orleans.
" T. H. Allen, Arkansas river.
" Argosy, White river.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Belle of Alton, St. Louis.
" Olive Branch, St. Louis.
" Messenger, Pittsburg.
" Minneola, Cincinnati.
" Guidon, Pine Bluff.

IN PORT.

T. H. Allen, Argosy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business on the wharf yesterday was quiet with a small list of arrivals and departures.

The Belle of Alton and Olive Branch passed up in the evening for St. Louis. The latter steamer discharged here a large lot of groceries.

The Thompson Dean was over due last night, bound for New Orleans.

The Argosy came in from White river with 340 bales of cotton and a large list of people. She also had a good many money orders, which will be filled and will return on her to-day. The Argosy leaves at five p.m. for all points on White river, through to Jacksonport, connecting at Duvall's Bluff with the Little Rock Railroad. Her accommodations are excellent, and being a No. 1 carrier she offers great inducements to the shipping and traveling public. Captain Wm. Ashford commands, with Milt Harry in the office. Milt, by his urbanity and prompt attention to business, has secured a large number of friends on White river. He also takes pleasure in making all who travel with him comfortable and at home; consequently, he is a great favorite with the Arkansians, especially the ladies. Captain James Rice, an experienced and careful boatman, has charge of the lower deck.

The Guidon got off last evening for Arkansas river with a good trip of freight and a fair showing of people.

The good steamer Ben. Campbell, Captain Ware, will leave the wharf this evening at five o'clock for Osceola and all way landings in the bends. Captain Jim Hall is her Prime Minister.

Captain J. Alex. Frazier purchased at Cincinnati, on Monday, an interest in the Nightingale. He has taken command of her and is now loading for Arkansas river.

While passing Mart. Walt's wholesale grocery house on Front Row, yesterday morning, our attention was directed to a number of steamboatmen who were retailing their experience on the river and of confidence games. One gentleman, of aldermanic proportions, recited a case of a confidence game that happened very recently to one of our New Orleans packets, where the planter had ordered a suit of clothes by a certain packet, which order was never filled, the officer being too well acquainted with the gentleman's mode of doing business. He next applied to the Captain of the Mississippi, who, wishing to secure the planter's business, received his order, saying it should be filled and delivered on the return trip. The Captain and "planter" (so-called) then smiled, and the Captain remarked to his new made friend, B. J——, "this is no *Frank Hicks* boat; this is the Mississippi, and she will attend to your business." The planter received his clothes, and the Mississippi lost eighty dollars by taking in too much "lip" or wind. [To be continued in our next.]

The Minneola cleared for Cincinnati last evening with 500 bales of cotton.

The Indiana and Henry Ames are due from New Orleans.

The Messenger added here two hundred bales of cotton.

The Thomas Allen, from Arkansas river, had four hundred and seventy-five bales of cotton.

Wm. McLean, Esq., James Sayers and several others that went to New Orleans to spend *Mardi Gras*, returned home Tuesday evening. Our worthy friend Mc. was infatuated with the beauties and attractions of the Crescent City. He viewed the parks, amusemenjs and *etc.*, taking them all in with the exception of an additional responsibility.

The new and splendid steamer Thomas H. Allen, Captain Reese Pritchard, is the regular Thursday Arkansas river mail packet, leaving to-day at five p.m. for all points on the Arkansas through to Fort Smith. Wm. Walker, a clever gentleman, has charge of the office.

The Belle St. Louis, Captain Zeigler, is the regular Thursday St. Louis packet, leaving at four p.m. Mr. Basket is her obliging purser.

Captain Flem Calvert has returned from St. Louis and entered upon his duties.

The Mary E. Forsyth, Captain Crane, leaves the wharf to-day at five p.m. for Vicksburg and the bends. Mr. White is her gentlemanly clerk.

The Clifton, Captain Stein, will be found in port this morning, from Cincinnati with a cargo of merchandise, and will leave on Friday with a return trip. Mr. Hunter, a courteous and attentive clerk, has charge of the office.

The superb passenger steamer Magenta, Captain Frank Hicks, will be found at the wharf this morning to receive for New Orleans and the bends, and will leave at five p.m. Messrs John Sullivan and Charley Smithers, two sociable and agreeable gentlemen, have charge of the office. Mr. Frank Smith, a very worthy and popular gentleman, superintends the *cuisine*, and Frank knows how to provide the inner man. The tables of the Magenta fairly groan with every delicacy of the season. She feeds in the good old-fashioned Mississippi river style.

The Norman, Captain Hall, will arrive this evening from Evansville, and will leave to-morrow evening with a return trip.

The Mollie Hambleton is due this evening from Evansville.

The magnificent and palatial low pressure passenger steamer Richmond will leave the wharf to-day at ten a.m. for New Orleans and the bends. The Richmond, for speed, comfort and even luxury, may be truly said to stand at the head of the list. She is officered by gentlemen experienced and in every way qualified for the many and varied duties attendant upon them. The accommodations for the tra

DAILY AVALANCHE

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail (daily)	11:45 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
Through Express (daily, except Saturday)	10:30 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Corinth Accommodation, (daily, except Sunday)		5:50 a.m.
Grand Junction and Somerville Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:45 a.m.	4:15 p.m.

Railroad time twenty minutes faster than city time. Ticket offices, 279 Main street and at the depot.

Through Express does not leave Saturday or arrive Sunday.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	3:00 p.m.	8 a.m.
Night Express	9 a.m.	4 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express train, which goes through to Nashville without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 277½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Express (daily)	3:40 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Sardis Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:20 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Freight North, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday (daily, except Sunday)	3:10 p.m.	6:25 a.m.

Ticket office, 279½ Main street, and at the Depot. Time through to New Orleans, 29½ hours. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 279½ Main street.

A. S. LIVERMORE, General Sup't.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday at	7:00 a.m.
Coming East—Leave Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at	7:30 a.m.
Arriving at Memphis at	7:00 p.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities North and West, at.....2:05 p.m.
Arrive at.....3:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., N. York, Nashville, and all cities North and East, at.....12:40 p.m.
Arrive at.....1:15 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South, at.....3:00 p.m. and 10:40 p.m.
Arrive at.....3:05 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on Mississippi & Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroads, at.....3:00 p.m.
Arrive at.....3:05 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on Memphis and Louisville, and branch Railroads, at.....2:05 p.m.
Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga, and West Tennessee Railroads, at.....12:40 p.m.
Arrive at.....1:15 p.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad for Madison, Duvall's Bluff, and Little Rock, Ark.—tri-weekly—at.....6:00 a.m.
Arrive at.....1:30 p.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock, Pine Bluff, and all landings on Arkansas and White Rivers—semi-weekly—Tuesdays and Saturdays at.....3:30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Fridays at.....6:00 a.m.

DEPART—Mississippi River, South (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays at.....3:30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Fridays at.....7:00. a.m.

DEPART—Mississippi River, North (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays at.....3:30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Thursdays at.....7:00 a.m.

ROBERT C. GIST Postmaster.

Weights of Produce,

As established by law or custom in Memphis.

	Lbs. to bush.		Lbs. to bush.
Wheat	60	Millet Seed	50
Corn	56	Hungarian Top Seed	14
Corn in Ear	70	Osage Orange Seed	32
Corn Meal	50	Sorghum Seed	42
Rye	56	Ky. Blue Grass	14
Oats	33	Buckwheat	52
Barley	48	Onions	57
Irish Potatoes	60	Top Onion Sets	57
Sweet Potatoes	50	Peas	60
Beans	60	Split Peas	60
Castor Beans	46	Dried Apples	24
Bran	20	Dried Peaches	33
Clover Seed	60	Malt	24
Timothy Seed	45	Salt	50
Hungarian Seed	48	Turnips	57
Hemp Seed	44	Coal	80
Flax Seed	56		

Financial and Commercial.

Corrected daily by CITY BANK, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

GOLD AND SILVER.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
American gold	34@34½	35 @35½
Gold drafts on New York	—	36 @37
Silver	25@28	30 @32

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Exchange on Northern and Eastern cities	½ dis.	par@½ dis.
Exchange on N. Orleans	¾@1 dis.	¼ prem
" Nashville	¾ dis.	par @¼ prem

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

On England per £ sterling	$6 80
On Ireland per £ sterling	6 80
On Scotland per £ sterling	6 80
On France, 5 francs for	1 38
On Germany 1 gold thaler	1 12
On " 1 Prussian "	1 02
On " 1 guilder	58
On " " silver	71
On Sweden 1 rikdaler	42
On Norway 1 Specie thaler	1 52

UNITED STATES BONDS.

Bonds of 1881	113¾	5-20's of '65, new	109½
5-20's of '62	114	5-20's of '67, new	109½
5-20's of '64	110½	5-20's of '68, new	110
5-20's of '65	112	10-40's	109

SCRIPS.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
City scrip	72@73	75@76
County scrip	75@80	77@80
Police scrip	90@	98@
School scrip	90@	92@95

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.
40's, war of 1812	3
80's " "	90
120's " "	120
160's, war of 1812	118
160's, " "	150
160's, not war of 1812	145

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Tennessee bonds, old	67@	
" " new	66@	
" coupons	66@	
Memphis city bonds, plain ex coupons	51@51½	
" " paying	51@51½	
" " indorsed by M & C R Co.	53@	
M. & L. R. H. R. 8 per cent bonds	65@	
" " 7 per cent. bonds navy yard ex coupons	55@	
Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock	48@48½	
Miss & Tenn R. R. 1st mortgage bonds,	33@	
" " 2d "	33@	
" Central " 1st	67@	
" " " 2d	50@	
" " " 3d	50@	
" " " bonds	50@	
" " " coupons	45@	
M. and O. R. R. 6 per cent. bonds	91@	
" " 10 per cent. bonds	95@	

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1869.

The movement in mercantile circles today was comparatively of small proportions, but as there was little merchandize pressing on the market—receipts having been light—no material changes in prices occurred. Cotton was dull. The daily receipts at the ports point to an increase over last week, and some are figuring on 50,000 bales. In the money market little or nothing of interest was transpiring. Cotton bills are not offering freely, and while some of the banks report money and exchange easy others experience a scarcity of the latter. There were transactions in Eastern exchange between bankers at ¾ to ¾ 50 per $1,000 off, but the ruling rate of discount on cotton bills was ½ per cent. Bankers check on New York at ¼ per cent. discount to par.

Gold was rather at a stand-still, at 135. Brokers generally could not buy at lower nor sell at higher rates. A few small lots were raised in at 134 to 134½, and there were light sales at 135 to 135¾. The supply rather exceeded the demand. In New York gold opened at 135¼, was dull at 135, and carrying at 10 per cent. at noon, in consequence of stringency of money, and closed at quiet.

The scrip market presented a little more animation for county, but seemed to be unchanged for city. We learned of an operation of $2,000 county warrants between dealers at 77, and outsiders experienced no trouble in selling to dealers at 75 to 76. Counter selling rates were 78 to 80. A city ledger balance of $600 was taken by a dealer at 73, and a smaller amount in warrants at 76. Dealers sold at 75 to 78 for checks, and 78 to 80 for warrants. Police scrip was scarce and dealers were buying at 96.

In stocks and securities there was no movement to speak of beyond a sale of $10,000 Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage bonds, at 66, and a small transaction in Memphis and Little Rock 80 per cent. bonds, at 67, with a few shares Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock at 49, and three Memphis bonds at 52.

The New York money market was again reported stringent to-day at 7 per cent. on call, with Governments and railway and express shares dull and irregular. Latest quotations from the Exchange are as follows:

Tennessee bonds, old	68
Tennessee bonds, new	68
Bonds of 1881	113½
5-20s of '62	114½
5-20s of '64	111
5-20s of '65	112½
5-20s, new, of '65	110½
5-20s, new, of '67	110½
5-20s, new, of '68	110½
10-40 bonds	110½
Pacific 6s	101½
Wells & Fargo Express	77
American Express	45
Adams Express	69½
United States Express	—
Merchants' Union Express	—
Quicksilver	22
Canton	56½
Pacific Mail	109½
Western Union Telegraph	36½
New York Central	100½
Erie	—
Hudson	138
Reading	91½
Chicago and Alton	—
Chicago and Alton preferred	—
Toledo, W. and Ft. W	69½
Toledo, W. and Ft. W. preferred	—
Ste. Paul	65
St. Paul preferred	71½
Fort Wayne	117
Ohio and Mississippi	33½
Michigan Central	128
Michigan Southern	94½
Illinois Central	143
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89½
Cleveland and Toledo	105½
Rock Island	126½
Chicago and N. W.	91½
Chicago and N. W. preferred	86½

The Supreme Court of the United States decided recently that gold contracts must be paid in coin, but where no currency is specified, legal-tenders will discharge the obligation. This is a very important decision, as the State courts have heretofore decreed all contracts, even those calling for gold, payable in legal-tenders.

The business of New York and other Eastern cities continues to improve, and is generally reported better than has been experienced in some years. A New York exchange of a recent date says:

The activity is general, from the largest wholesale to the smallest retail house in the city, and but one feeling of cheerfulness seems to pervade all. This state of things is in no small degree the result of continued favorable news from the Southern States, where the excellent results of the past year have stimulated agriculture, labor and invited fresh immigration, not only from Europe, but from the most substantial districts of the North. Money is comparatively easy in New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Baltimore, etc., and the practical anticipation is that in cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco, as well as in cereals and indigenious fruit, the coming crops will surpass any ever seen in the South since the ante-war period. The incereasing demand for all the staples occurring simultaneously with the political disturbances in Cuba; the probable failure of the cotton crop in Brazil, and the dreaded general war in Europe, will throw the best chances of profit in the direction of the South, if our national statesmen and local cultivators are wise and quick enough to avail themselves of the opportunity. With this better state of things in view, very many of our metropolitan houses are facilitating the old Southern trade, and can hardly fail to reap large returns. Among Southern products, other than cotton, which are attracting special attention, is sugar, in which much interest is wisely taken at this time when the general supply is scarcely equal to the universal demand.

Surely there was never a season so fruitful of prosperity for the South, in all its productions.

The circular of Low Brothers, of Chicago, containing the annual statement of packing operations, is at hand. It is full of interest to everybody, and we therefore extract as follows:

The figures furnished are as carefully compiled and conveniently classified, and, as far as we are concerned, are correct. The season, as is well known, opened on a bare market; in fact, less product was in the hands of dealers than any season for a number of years, hence from the first day of the season the demand has been unexampled in the history of the trade. Many of our most intelligent packers and operators have been somewhat disappointed in the result, starting out early in the season with the belief that we were to have a heavier supply of hogs than last season, and sold their product accordingly. The speculative demand set in early and continues strong. The great bulk of the cut meats made during the months of November and December were sold comparatively green four or five days in salt, and lots that were fifteen to twenty days in salt were eagerly taken at an advance. The short crop of hogs in the English Islands had the effect of sending many of the leading provision dealers of England and Ireland early into our market, and from the figures below it will be seen that they did not purchase sparingly. The demand from the distributing markets of the South has been immense, yet to-day these markets are comparatively bare. The stock on hand here is light for the season of the year, and at the rate the product has been going out, the most careless observer can see that the stock must be exhausted long before another season approaches. A good deal of speculation has been indulged in in regard to summer packing, and the prospective damage to the regular season. That this can not materially interfere with the stuff already made is plainly to be seen, from the fact that the country is being drained of every hog that is fit for the market. The quality of the stock arriving is of the poorest; scarcely one-fifth of the receipts can be made into mess pork, and at the prices now paid for mess pork grades (12 50 per 100 lbs gross), but little can be made and sold at a profit. As long as these high prices rule—and there seems no prospect now of an immediate decline—hogs will come forward, and as was the case last season, this must tell on the supply for next season.

The number of hogs cut up this season, as compared with last, shows a decrease of 100,000; this decrease is balanced somewhat by the increase in the net weight of this season's hogs, the difference being equal to about 34,000 hogs of last years' weight—making an actual decrease of about 160,000 hogs. We note also a corresponding increase in the average yield of lard—making the reported falling off in the total manufacture about 13,000 tcs. About the same proportionate decrease may be noted in the manufacture of other classes of product. It may be remarked, however, that neither last season nor this was there any return made of the green meats sold from block—the total yield of shoulders and of hams reported this year being the product of only about 450,000 hogs.

Our table of the shipments of provisions shows a very general distribution of the product—large proportions having gone to Liverpool and Scotland, while large lots of middles have been largely of English cuts; those to Baltimore and other Southern points have been mainly of rough and bacon sides, while the qualities shipped, as far as described on the impression books of the different roads, have been: clear, 1,122 brls; mess, 26,677 brls; m. o., 296 brls; long mess, 120 brls; prime mess, 3,265 brls; extra prime, 3,817 brls; rumps, 836 brls; tongues, 895 brls; bellies, 57 brls; pork (not otherwise described), 9,022 brls. Of this a considerable portion was in transit.

Both receipts and shipments of dressed hogs are less this year than last, and the number put up into product here shows a still greater proportional decrease. The shipments have been to a wide extent of country—being quite liberal, particularly to New England and other interior Eastern points, and this distribution is so general as to rebut the presumption that New York is cutting up and packing to any extent. The shipments in detail have been to Boston, 50,518; to other New England points, 18,671; to New York city, 56,699; to other Eastern points, 20,640; to Canada, 3,374; to Baltimore and St. Louis, 2,810.

	Total No. hogs.	Av'g net wt.	Yield of lard per hog.
P'k'g of season 1867-68	792,942	191.73	27.42
P'k'g of season 1868-67	617,646	225.79	37.39

The following shows the total product:

	1868-9.	1867-8.	1866-7.
Lard, tierces	57,825	71,717	80,136
Pork, barrels	95,963	119,519	169,281
Middles, pounds	31,161,863	37,427,341	.....
Shoulders, lbs	13,967,461	12,941,297	.....
Hams, tierces	44,653	40,300	.....

Mr. Everitt, of London, will address the merchants of Memphis in the Chamber of Commerce this evening, on the subject of direct trade with Europe. Let there be a full attendance.

The Board of County Commissioners today agreed to fix the nominal value of bonds of $1,000, and to make the interest coupons payable in New York.

Cotton Market.

Inquiry was again light, and mostly speculative, at 28c for middling, to which there was but little response until after the receipt of Eastern intelligence of a decline, when offerings became better, and some factors submitted to a decline. Sales were about 1,000 bales, including 185 states low middling at 27 13-16c, 66 low middling at 27½c, 166 do. at 27¾c, 108 do. at 27¾c, 180 barely low middling at 27c, 32 low middling at 27½c, 10 good middling at 28c, 22, 10 and 25 middling at 28¼c; 10, 12 and 19 do. at 28c, 8 strict middling at 28¼c. In the evening inquiry was at a basis of 27c for low middling, when the sale of 180 bales occurred. The sale of 185 bales occurred after the first intelligence of weakness in New York. Factors exhibited no particular anxiety to realize, and, as there is not much demand from the interior for money, are rather disposed to be firm than otherwise.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, February 17, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868	67
Received to-day	1,638
Received previously	192,467—194,099
	194,166
Exported to-day	none
Exported previously	171,366—171,366
Stock on hand	22,780

Of the above receipts the Memphis and Charleston Railroad brought 682 bales; the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad brought 170 bales; the Memphis and Ohio Railroad brought 271 bales; the Memphis and Louisville Railroad brought 19 bales, and steamers brought 503 bales.

Easton & Co.'s New York circular of the 13th says:

During the week there has been very little variation in prices, either here or in Liverpool. In the latter place, some holders have been free sellers at 12¾d to 12¾d, hoping that larger receipts or exports might break down prices and enable them to replace. We believe that at present a considerable part of the stock there and afloat is in the hands of those who believe in a continuation of small receipts henceforth. We cannot see how the report of American cotton afloat this week can be correct. Last week it was 105,000 bales, to which must be added the shipments of the week ending 6th February, 16,000 bales. If there are now 116,000 bales afloat from America, only 5,000 bales could have arrived, and not a bale taken by spinners or exporters. There have been received at the ports since 1st September, 1,482,483 bales, of which exporters have taken 746,718 bales; spinners, 373,628; and the stocks have increased 362,137 bales. Excess over last year in receipts, now 41,333 bales. Deficit in shipments to Liverpool, now 140,000 bales.

In regard to receipts for the balance of the year, opinions differ widely. On one hand, the small receipts for the past two weeks are accounted for by bad roads and the holding back of planters. On the other hand, it is asserted that planters have forwarded their cotton to the ports as fast as possible, and that less cotton remains in the country than at this time last year. In the latter opinion we concur, and we are not surprised to see small receipts early in February. Last year, on 28th February, the receipts were 90,588, which was the last week of large receipts. The following weeks showed as follows: 77,461; 65,082; 59,216; 43,682; 36,529; and so on down. This year, on 26th January, the receipts were 85,905; last week, 64,858; this week, 66,799 bales. Now the general estimate of the crop is about 2,500,000; the excess in receipts so far, once last year, is 41,333. It is reported that much more cotton has gone overland than in 1868; and all agree that this season is three weeks earlier than last. Therefore *why* should not receipts fall off earlier in February this year?

The stock in Liverpool is 260,000 bales; afloat from India, 105,000; and from America, 116,000. Stock in London, 119,450; afloat, 65,000. Stock in Havre, 59,762; afloat, 40,613. Stock in ports in the United States 405,731. Stocks in the interior towns, 80,155. Total 1,257,711 bales. In 1868 the stock in Liverpool was 288,000; afloat from India 75,000; and from America 200,000. Stock in London, 98,630; afloat, 25,000. Stock in Havre, 46,290; afloat 26,197. Stock in ports of the United States, 361,019. Stock in interior towns, 83,833. Total, 1,204,839 bales. Increase in visible supply, 52,872 bales. Estimated stock held by Manchester spinners, 40 weeks, 110,000 bales. Price of middling Orleans now 12¾d.; then 8¾d.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, February 17, 10:30 a.m.—Cotton market opens dull with uplands at 29¼c and New Orleans 29¾c.

12 m.—The cotton market is dull and nominal in price. Strenuous efforts was made here and at Liverpool, by parties largely oversold at low figures on contracts between now and March first, to bear the market. The knowledge of the fact will preclude all but weak holders from accepting the current quotations.

London and Liverpool Markets

LONDON, February 16—1 p.m.—5-20's, 78¼.

4:30 p.m.—5-20's, 76¼; Erie, 24½; Consols, 93½; Illinois Central, 96½.

Bonds in Frankfort, 82½.

LIVERPOOL, February 17—11:15 a.m.—Cotton market opens dull but quiet with a limited demand; middling uplands, 12 to 12¼d; Orleans, 12¼ to 12¾d. Estimated sales for the day, 8,000 bales.

1 p.m.—Cotton market dull at 12d for middling uplands, and 12¾d for Orleans. Sales, 7,000 bales.

4:30 p.m.—Cotton market closes flat with a declining tendency in prices; middling uplands, 11¾ to 12d; Orleans, 12¾ to 12¾d. Sales were 7,000 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

APPLES—Quiet, at $6 to $7 per bbl for good in store.

BUTTER—Holders are crowding off old stock at 20c to 30c, but prime to choice fresh is steady at 35c to 40c.

BRAN—Quiet and unchanged, selling from store at $25@28 per ton.

BACON—Quiet and unchanged. Clear-sides, 19 to 19½c; shoulders, 15 to 15½c; breakfast bacon and sugar-cured hams, 19 to 21c; old hams unsaleable.

BEEF—We quote fresh slaughtered at 3 to 5c ₱ lb for fore and 8 to 10c for hindquarters.

CORN MEAL—Movement light, but prices firm. We note small sales of choice white, boited, to the trade at $3 40 to $3 50 per bbl. In a retail way, $3 75 per bbl.

CORN—Receipts light and market firmer but inactive, at 75c to 80c, for shelled, in lots of 100 sacks or more.

COTTON SEED—Peeler in good demand and selling at 10c ₱ lb in quantities of less than five bushels. In quantities of five bushels and over, $3 ₱ bushel is the price. Common seed in demand at oil factories at $11@11 50 per ton.

EGGS—Market very dull at 15 to 16c per dozen.

FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged. Sales reported were 103 bbls fine at $6; 225 bbls superfine at $6 75; 12 bbls do. at $7, and small lots extra family to fancy at $10 to $12.

HAY—Market quiet and steady at $27 to $28 per ton for timothy.

HIDES—Demand good at previous quotations. Flint, 21 to 22c; dry salted, 19 to 20c; green salted, 10@11c; green from butchers, 9 to 9½c; green deer skins, 15 to 18c.

LARD—Market dull at the following prices in store; Tierce, 20½c to 21c; keg, 22 to 23c; caddies of 3, 5, 7 and 10 lbs, 23 to 23½c; a consignment of Arkansas packed, in barrels, was sold on the levees at 20c.

MOLASSES—Market quiet and firm, at 85c to 90c for prime to choice Louisiana, in bbls. In kegs, 95c to $1 per gallon.

OATS—Market quiet and firm at 82½c to 85c per bushel for mixed in shipping order, in small lots, in store, though there was at least one sale of 2,000 sks at 80c.

OILS—Quiet. Carbon, 40 to 45c per gallon. Linseed, raw, $1 20; do. boiled, $1 25; train, $1 25; lard, $1 70@1 75; lubricating, 50c; patent aurora, 25c.

ONIONS—Dull at $4 50@5 per bbl, in store.

POTATOES—Market quiet and steady at $2 85 to $3 per bbl for peachblows, and $4 25 to $4 50 for Jukeyes, with insects rather dull at $3 50 to $3 75. We note a sale of 50 bbls genuine Pennsylvania Goodriches at $5 75, but they are generally held at $6 to $7 50. Western Goodriches (so-called) are offered at $4 50 to $5 50.

PORK—Market less active and generally weaker. We quote mess pork per bbl, $36 50 to $38; extra prime, $31 to $32; extra prime, $30; rump, $28 50 to $29; jowls, $24 50 to $25; bulk clearsides, per lb, 17½c to 18c; clear rib sides, 17c to 17½c; rib sides, 16½c to 16¾c; hams, 10 to 16½c; shoulders, 14c to 14½c; heads and jowls, 8c; dressed hogs, 13½c for choice city slaughtered. A consignment of 30,000 lbs Arkansas cut bulk meats, loose, was sold on the levee at 17c for clearsides; 15½c to 16c for rib sides; 15c for hams, and 13c to 13½c for shoulders. It was light, however, and in poor condition.

PLOWS—Average plows, $4 15@4 50 each.

POWDER—Quiet at $6 50 ₱ keg. for rifle

SALT—Market dull and generally down to the decline of a few days back. We quote coarse common at $2 85@3 for small, and $3 50@3 75 for large bbls., with small bbls. dairy $3 75@4, and large $4 75@5. Liverpool is $2 50@2 60 per sack for coarse and $2 75@2 85 for fine, in store. Our inside quotations for barreled salt represent agents' prices to city merchants for cash.

SUGAR—Market firm at the late advance, but not active. We quote ruling prices as follows: Crushed and powdered, refined, 19@20c; A coffee refined, 18@18½c; prime to choice Demarara, 16¼@17½c; fair Louisiana, 13½@14c; prime to choice do, 15@16c; yellow clarified, 16@17c; white clarified, 17½@18½c.

SOAP—We quote German 10c and yellow Brasive, 8c ₱ lb.

SHOT—Drop, $3 to $3 15 per sack; buck, $3 25 to $3 40.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per lb.

SODA—Quiet at 6@10c, in kegs and boxes.

TURPENTINE—Quiet and firm at 70c ₱ gallon, in lots and 75 to 80c in a small way.

TALLOW—Demand light at 9¼c per lb.

WHISKY—Market steady and unchanged. The demand from the country is chiefly for good common descriptions.

Nashville has nearly 1,100 melish in camp.

There is an ice-gorge forty feet high on the St. Croix river, Minnesota.

A Pittsfield sign painter has put out this new sign: "Seehowqueerasignlookswithoutspaces."

Recently in Edwardsville, Illinois, a boy was smothered to death and his parents were robbed.

Garibaldi talks fourteen different languages. English he last acquired, in America, in 1850 and 1851.

Tennison, before changing publishers, gave Mrs. Mason, widow of one of his late publishers, an annuity of fifteen hundred dollars.

The stage effects of Booth's new theater at New York are worked by steam power, the first attempt of the kind in the world.

The editors of Indiana meet at Indianapolis in convention to-day. One of the grave questions which is proposed for discussion will be the best way to sharpen lead pencils.

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

[Conclusion of Tuesday's proceedings.]

By Alderman Vincent:

Resolved, etc., That the owners or agents of property on the south side of the old Raleigh road, from Town Reserve street to the east boundary of the city, lay down good and substantial plank walks, within the next thirty days.

Adopted.

By the same:

Resolved, etc., That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized to increase his force, not to exceed twenty-five men.

Adopted by the following vote: Ayes—Glancy, Marshall, Joyce, Durff, Dyer, Cartwright, Ogden, Wolcott, Vincent, and Williams. Nays—Black, Holst, O'Donnell, Cicalla, Gallagher, Renner and Ellis.

By the same:

Resolved, etc., That all supplies purchased for the use of the city be paid for by a credit on the Tax Collector's books, and in no other way.

Tabled.

By the same:

Resolved, etc., That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby instructed to have signboards, designating the name of street placed at all intersections on Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth streets in Chelsea.

Referred to Improvement Committee.

By the same:

Resolved, etc., That the City Engineer have numbers affixed to all houses on Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Mill, Greenlaw, Looney and Chelsea streets, in Chelsea.

Referred to Improvement Committee.

By Alderman Wolcott:

Resolved, etc., That the property owners on both sides of Robeson street, from Winchester avenue to Quinby street, lay down good plank sidewalks, and the Street Commissioner to lay gunwales to connect sidewalks at the crossings.

Referred to Improvement Committee.

By Alderman Ogden:

Resolved, etc., That the bridge on Pontotoc street, east of DeSoto, which is in a dangerous condition, be repaired as soon as practicable.

Referred to Improvement Committee.

By the same:

Resolved, etc., That lamp-posts be erected at the intersection of the following named streets: Linden and Turley, Hernando and Vance, Hernando and Elliott, DeSoto and Elliott.

Referred to Gas Committee.

By Alderman Renner, a motion that the ordinance for the issuance of $500,000 city bonds be passed finally.

The motion carried and the ordinance, which is as follows, passed finally:

He it Ordained by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis:

SECTION 1. That there be issued of the bonds of the City of Memphis five hundred thousand dollars in one thousand dollar bonds, having thirty years to run, with coupons attached at six per cent. per annum, which bond shall be used by the city for the purpose of funding its indebtedness and paying the same.

SEC. 2. The Mayor, after giving ten days notice in the newspapers of the city of Memphis, shall hold an election and submit to the qualified voters of the city whether said bonds shall be issued, and if approved by a majority of said voters the same shall be so issued.

Passed second and final reading.

By Alderman Gallagher:

Resolved, etc., That the Mayor employ two assistants, one for the City Tax Collector and one for the City Controller, at a salary not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.

Referred to Special Committee on Salaries.

By Alderman Cicalla:

Resolved, etc., That the Metropolitan Police be instructed to notify the owners of the lot immediately west of James Banks' property, on Shelby street, to fill the same, so as to abate a nuisance which now exists in the form of a pond of water.

Adopted.

By the same:

Resolved, etc., That the Police Commissioners be instructed to notify the property owners on the south side of Huling street, between Main and Tennessee streets, to lay down plank sidewalks within the next thirty days.

Adopted.

By Alderman O'Donnell:

Be it ordained, etc., That section three of article two of the City Ordinances be so amended as to read as follows:

The City Engineer shall furnish to all parties so ordered or required to grade, fill, construct, pave or repair sidewalks or pavements, on application the proper grade for the same, except when the Board of Mayor and Aldermen shall order temporary wooden pavements on streets not graded, the grades of which have not been established by ordinance.

Passed first reading and referred to Ordinance Committee.

By Alderman Cicalla:

Resolved, etc., That the Sergeant of the Sanitary Police notify the property owners on the east side of Causey street, between Elliott and South streets, to lay down plank side-walks within the next thirty days.

Adopted.

By the same:

A report upon a petition from M. D. L. Stewart, asking to recover the same with shingles.

Adopted.

By Alderman Dyer:

A claim of J. J. Sears. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Resolved, etc., That the owner or owners of the property, No. 121 and 123, East Court street, be ordered to have said sidewalks in front of the same to the proper grade, and put in good repair within thirty (30) days.

Adopted.

By Alderman Black:

Resolved, etc., That the property owners on the west side of Third street, between Adams and Washington streets, be notified to repair their sidewalks within the next thirty days.

Adopted.

By Alderman Durff,

Resolved, etc., That Captain March Miller be allowed interest on five hundred dollars, which has been awarded him for property damaged by the city authority cutting through the same.

Referred to Finance Committee.

By the same:

Be it Ordained by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

SECTION 1. All sidewalks already laid down shall be made not less than three feet wide, two inches thick and spaces between the planks shall not be more than one inch wide.

SEC. 2. All plank sidewalks put down in the future shall comply with the above named specimens, allowing only ten days from receipts of notice. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed first reading, and referred to Ordinance Committee.

By the same:

WHEREAS, The city is at present in a quiet condition, and that for the summer months our population will not be increased; and, whereas, it is necessary that there should be the greatest retrenchment in all the departments of the city government, therefore

Resolved, That the Board of Mayor and Aldermen request that the Police Commissioners will not increase the police force of the city for the present, or if possible reduce the present standing force.

Adopted.

By Alderman Joyce:

Resolved, etc., That hereafter all resolutions offered be referred to their proper committees before being acted upon.

The foregoing was rejected by the following vote: Ayes—Glancy, Marshall, Joyce, Durff, Black, Renner, Ellis and Williams. Nays—Dyer, Cartwright, Holst, O'Donnell, Cicalla, Gallagher, Ogden, Wolcott and Vincent.

Resolved, etc., That the Mayor be authorized to sell the stone taken off of the street to the highest bidder in any manner he may see fit, the stone that now lays on Market Square.

Referred to Improvement Committee.

By Alderman Marshall:

Resolved, etc., That the Street Commissioner be instructed to occupy the old engine-house on Poplar street for a stable in which to keep the city stock for the present.

Referred to Improvement Committee.

By Alderman Glancy:

Resolved, etc., That the Sergeant of the Metropolitan Police be and is hereby authorized to notify the County Commissioners to lay down a brick sidewalk in front of the new county jail in the next twenty days, on the west side of Front street.

Adopted.

By the same:

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, tax-paying residents, on Commerce street, do most respectfully petition your honorable body to take some immediate action in having our street (for once) properly graded, rounded up and covered with a heavy coat of gravel, or some substantial material, that it may not remain any longer abandoned by those who know it—a trap to the stranger and a disgrace to the city. In asking this favor you will please not consider us unreasonable or asking much, as we have long felt slighted, yet bore it patiently, that others might be accommodated. Begging you will hear our prayer, and order prompt action in the matter, we remain, very respectfully, etc.,

Thos. Keely,	Tim. McMahan,
John Geoghegen,	Patrick Flynn,
James Ryan,	Mrs. McGrath,

Referred to Improvement Committee.

By Alderman Renner:

Resolved, etc., That the Mayor be requested to appoint suitable gentlemen to represent this city as delegates in the Improvement Convention called by the Governor of this State, to be held on the 21st instant, without incurring any expense.

Adopted.

By the same:

Resolved, etc., That the Street Commissioner lay down no sidewalks in accordance with the existing ordinance unless instructed to do so by this Board.

Adopted.

By Alderman Dyer.

WHEREAS, The disease of Small Pox is making fearful ravages among all classes in other cities of the country, and, as it is the duty of this Board to protect the citizens of Memphis from the spread of any epidemic, be it therefore,

Resolved, etc., That steps be immediately taken to have a thorough system of vaccination adopted, and that arrangements be immediately made to have all children attending the public schools, and other persons who may apply, vaccinated, unless such have been attended to by parents at home, and the City Physician be instructed to furnish vaccine matter to competent persons, and superintend the execution of this resolution.

Referred to Hospital Committee.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Upon a petition of city officers asking a copy of S. L. Barind's American Calendar, the committee reported adversely.

Adopted.

Upon a resolution allowing the Wharfmaster an assistant at $75 per month, the report of the committee was favorable.

Adopted.

Upon the petition of the various churches to be relieved from the paying for the Nicolson pavement, the committee reported adversely.

Adopted.

Upon the petition of F. M. Cash asking relief from penalty on taxes, the committee reported adversely.

Adopted.

Upon the petition of E. Holbrook in relation to lost coupons, the committee reported no action needed.

Adopted.

The following communication accompanying the Mayor's message was read to the Board:

OFFICE CITY ATTORNEY,
February 9th, 1869.

Hon. J. T. Swayne, Mayor, etc:

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 8th, relative to the construction of sidewalks, I have to say, that, under the charter of the city, property owners can be required to construct sidewalks in front of their property. The mode of proceeding is contained in Bridges' Digest, pages 329 and 330. In case of minors and non-residents the ordinance provides that the Street Commissioner shall have the work done and report the cost to the Engineer, who shall make out an account against the owners of the ground and deliver the same to the City Attorney, who is required to take necessary steps to collect the same. In the case of residents they are summoned before the Police Commissioners and fined, from day to day, until the sidewalks are completed.

Very respectfully,

R. J. MORGAN,
City Attorney.

Thereupon the Board adjourned.

L. R. RICHARDS, Register.

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